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The Gist of It

UNDER the presidency of SHERMAN C. KINGSLEY of Philadelphia, the National Conference of Social Work will hold its fifty-fifth annual meeting next spring at Memphis, Tenn. Memphis has been headquarters for the enormous flood relief of the Red Cross and discussion of its mass-relief work for a half million people will likely have a place in the discussion. The Des Moines meeting, in May, was the first session to put to a practical test the plan by which the secretary, Howard R. Knight, worked the National Conference, and the more specialized groups of social workers which meet with it, into a unified program. The conference reported (page 309) by MARY ROSS of The Survey staff.

T. J. EDMONDS, the executive secretary of the Iowa Tuberculosis Association, is one of the most experienced publicity men in social work. His success in occupying newspaper space will be easily understood by any reader of his article on page 313.

JULIA ALSBERG, whose article on page 315 won first prize in the last Harmon-Survey quarterly award, is a member of the staff of the St. Louis Provident Association, which was responsible for the successful employment work she describes.

GLADYS HARRISON, executive secretary, tells here the interesting story of how the good-will and amateur interest of enfranchised women were organized into a successful and powerful civic force by the League of Women Voters. Page 317.

JOHN PALMER GAVIT was for many years correspondent for the Associated Press at Albany and Washington. Earlier a resident of Chicago Commons, he had, like all Commons men, absorbed a social point of view as fade-proof as the tattooing on a sailor's arm. Recently he has been an unofficial observer and interpreter at Geneva of the League of Nations, interested particularly in the essentially international social problem—how the world is to proceed in a practical way to rid itself of opium. Page 318.

PROFESSOR GEORGE C. G. CATLIN, head of the Department of Government at Cornell University, writes against the background of his English birth and university education. Page 324.

ISRAEL MUFSON is director of Philadelphia's Labor College. Page 326.

FRANCES SAGE BRADLEY, M.D., has served far and wide in these United States as an emissary of the federal Children's Bureau. After an interlude of private life, she joined the Pennsylvania State Department of Health on June 1, in the Division of the Pre-School Child. Page 328.

GEORGE W. BRADEN is a member of the staff of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, working in the West. Page 330.

HAVEN EMERSON, M.D., is active in nearly every branch of public health work in nearly every part of the United States. His major connections are as professor of public health work at Columbia University and as editor of The Survey's Health Department. Page 331.

L. A. CRAIGHAN, R.N., is supervising nurse of Open Air Schools of San Francisco, Cal., under the Department of Health of the City and County. Page 333.

NELLIE M. SEEDS (Mrs. Scott Nearing) is now acting as executive secretary of Manumit School. Page 334.

RUTH GILLETTE HARDY is on the faculty of the Girls' Commercial High School of Brooklyn, N. Y. Page 335.

PLAN OR PERISH is the striking title of a discussion of flood control written for the July Graphic by J. Russell Smith, professor of economic geography at Columbia University. WILL IRWIN has written a brief, trenchant article on the flood as he saw it from the river-bank in Louisiana. EX-GOVERNOR JOHN M. PARKER will tell of the situation in his native state as he sees it. A short story by ANNE ROLLER, winner of the second prize in the recent contest of the Committee on Publicity Methods, deals engagingly with a family on the flood relief fund. Arthur Kellogg will discuss the rehabilitation plans just going into operation over hundreds of miles of the Delta.

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Getting on with Social Work

The Fifty-fourth Meeting of the National Conference

By MARY ROSS

HARD by the steps which led down to the great basement of the Shrine Temple at Des Moines which housed the exhibits of the fifty-fourth National Conference of Social Work stood a shiny oak desk behind which were to be seen at most hours of the day, the equally shining face and the indefatigable pipe of "Uncle Alec" Johnson. On about the third day of the Conference, when the Babel of varied interests and people was at its peak, a bewildered delegate approached this friendly "consultation service." She was no longer young, she explained to Uncle Alec, and she was discouraged. Her own work and her own life seemed insignificant in all this chatter of techniques; she envied the specialized training of the competent young women who were giving papers and leading round tables—but perhaps, after all, she was not too old to learn. Couldn't Mr. Johnson help her decide how she could play some sort of a worth-while part in this social work? She had to earn her living, but she wanted to do more than that.

So Mr. Johnson set out to discover what she had done and what she liked to do, and finally an illuminating idea occurred to him. "I should think," he suggested, "that with all your experience and background, you could be invaluable in dealing with young people, say as a hostess in a fraternity house or a club. That is the sort of thing you could do much better than a lot of these other people, who haven't had the time to learn all the things you have learned."

The visitor looked at him in amazement, and then a smile broke over her face. "Why," she exclaimed in delight, "that's exactly what I am doing."

A day or two later a board member came up to another of the leaders of the Conference. "It's just wonderful," she exclaimed, "what all this has done for our Mrs. Blank. She's been going from meeting to meeting harder than any of the rest of us, but she looks all the time as though she were walking on air!"

Such, I take it, is one of the functions of a periodic professional conference of any variety—a rediscovery of the faith that the routine things which one person is doing, perhaps alone, are worth the doing, and are considered worth the doing by other people who have a view over the whole range of work and of opportunity. It was a salient feature of the fifty-fourth National Conference of Social Work. Old-timers, who could compare reminiscently the differing flavors of Philadelphia in 1906, of Cleveland in 1912 and 1926, of Providence, Washington, Denver and the rest, agreed that this was an unusually "friendly" conference. The physical set-up at Des Moines; the area which bounded the great Shrine Temple, a clustered group of churches, the Y.W.C.A. and the Y.M.C.A., where meetings were held, and the hotels, was small enough so that a flood of 3,000 conferees fairly engulfed it and held it as their own, and feeling at home, passed remarks and comments at casual meetings as well as the stated round tables. The fact that the exhibits could be held in the same building with the general meetings and many of the section meetings, made it natural to drop in to talk at chance moments. The desk at which sat two former presidents of the Conference, Hastings H. Hart and Alexander Johnson, formed another nucleus of pleasant and profitable conversation. The city of Des Moines itself, and especially the hard-working, efficient local committee and the hotel staffs, were determined to show how friendly mid-western hospitality could be, and succeeded impressively.

Possibly no other profession in this country assembles as large a proportion of its membership at one time and place as are brought together in the National Conferences of Social Work. The registration of 3,000 at Des Moines

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was limited somewhat by the pressing demands of the Mississippi Valley; it has been surpassed at gatherings nearer the large centers of the East, but even so it probably included one in ten of the practicing social workers of the United States. It represented, as all national conferences have represented, a cross section of both time and place—from the banner of the first booth in the exhibit hall which proclaimed that "The W.C.T.U. is Organized Mother Love," past the booths where research stations broadcasted their precise findings on some limited fragment of the problems of humanity; the exhibits which tried to picture one field, such as the health or recreation of children, or the gifts and troubles of Americans from other lands. It was an heroic attempt to mean all things to all manner of people whose only common denominator was an interest in mankind.

OBVIOUSLY the strands which combined in so many varied patterns could be gathered only at points which expressed that widest interest. Such a point was the opening meeting, addressed by the president of the Conference, John A. Lapp, director of the Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and by Chester H. Rowell of California. Dr. Lapp spoke on Justice First; Mr. Rowell on The Challenge to Democracy. Coming on the one hand from the historic viewpoint of social morality, on the other from the angle of contemporary politics, both speakers essayed an answer to the question, Why social work?

"Man is a spiritual being," Dr. Lapp declared as the essential tenet of his social faith. "He is not mere muscle or man-power; he is not a machine to be run and scrapped.

> Man is morally endowed with essential rights, not merely of life, liberty, and the pursuits of happiness, but of protection of his integrity, physical, economic, civic and spiritual, against adverse forces which surround him. The central purpose of all efforts to control economic life by social action is the protection and promotion of the rights of human beings—the attainment of justice for mankind. The ministrations of charity are reserved for those whom temporarily justice has not protected or those who have wilfully failed.
>
> Charity discovers needs. It rouses men to moral duties. It points the way to justice. Justice is the goal and as it is attained the obligations of charity are taken over by the institutions of justice. Charity, intelligently given, looks to the elimination of the need for its ministrations."

In a crystallized society, Dr. Lapp pointed out, there would be little need of charity. The rules would be fixed, such as they might be. In a world which is expanding economically, which is growing in scientific knowledge and in understanding of men and of the forces which surround their lives, a recognition of need outstrips the social machinery to satisfy that need. Until an orderly and organized provision for it can be evolved, charity must step in to fill the gap. "We pour out money to succor the victims of the flood now raging in the lower Mississippi Valley. Justice demands that we spend billions, if necessary, so that such a calamity cannot occur again." We must care for the fatherless, yet work for widows' pensions; feed the jobless, and supply work for them; work unremittingly for individual rights bulwarked by social protection.

The great causes of poverty and of individual disaster, Dr. Lapp affirmed, those over which men singly have little control—war, floods, and tornadoes, sickness, unemployment, under-employment, mental deficiency, death or desertion, inadequate wages, business failures and dependent old age. We live no longer in the days of "unbuttoned comfort." We are part of a great implacable machine whose victims have slight personal relationship to the course of events which crushes them. These we must conquer, one by one, by social action, as we have conquered the great plagues, as we are conquering the poverty resulting from accident and the destitution which follows alcoholism, as we could conquer the terrors of sickness, unemployment and dependent old age by social insurance. "Faltering though it may be at times, human progress leads ultimately in the direction of equity, and the equity of one generation becomes the law of the next."

The place of democracy in social control formed the basis of Chester Rowell's scintillating challenge. Fascism and Bolshevism, Mr. Rowell envisaged as identical political methods with opposite aims, substituting for the eighteenth-century liberalisms of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, the new slogan of Discipline, Responsibility, Order. For America, the greater danger is not Bolshevism, despite the "panic of ghost-seeing two-hundred-per-centers," but a disguised Fascism parading as Americanism, and a national failing to judge other things than business by business standards. "The American business man who sees Bolshevism falser even than it is, is purblind to the fallacies of Fascism. Because it is good business, he jumps to the conclusion that it is good everything."

While in political theory, Mr. Rowell sees Americans as the most conservative people in the world, in substance our attempt at democracy is encumbered by a vast indifference:

> There are more people in this district who know Andy Gump than know their own congressmen, more in Australia, proportionately, who know Charlie Chaplin than in America who know who was the last Democratic candidate for president; more people in Iowa who care when Skeezicks will be found than whether the McNary-Haugen bill will pass. Unless democracy can be made to interest the whole people, we must devise some form of government which can be run by the interested fraction.
>
> What has all this politics to do with social workers? Your task is to make the world safe for democracy by making democracy fit for the world. You mitigate the ruthlessness of free competition at the bottom, and force responsibility on it at the top. In its middle range it remains a constructive force. The Chamber of Commerce may call you radicals, and some of you may think so yourselves. Actually, you share with the American Federation of Labor the distinction of being the most effective conservative force in America. It is yours, also, to make government interesting by making it worth while. People will care as much who wins the election as who wins the baseball series, when the election makes a difference in their personal lives.

SET thus against the picture of the glacier course of social progress, the Conference proceeded to divide itself into its countless groups—and kindred groups—on ways and means. Here the winter work of the executives of the committees and the kindred groups became apparent. It was possible to follow one line of interest through one day or through the whole week, to trace one discussion through a morning section meeting, a round table, a luncheon meeting, and an afternoon session of one of the kindred groups, and in some cases on to the more general evening addresses. There was a notable success in avoiding duplication of subjects, and in arranging for papers to meet the interests of the "lay" membership. To a hopeful extent

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the conferees showed an appreciation of this effort to make continuity possible, though on occasion the crowd followed the names rather than the subjects and a few of the important discussions on specialized topics were left with only a handful of the already convinced. In general, however, the meetings of the Conference itself, and those of the kindred groups, notably of the National Conference of Social Service of the Protestant Episcopal Church, were dovetailed into each other in a constructive fashion which promises even better things for a continuance of the plans tried by this year's program committee and the new executive secretary, Howard R. Knight.

IN the thicket of these specialized discussion meetings, it is possible for one person to have only a very general picture of the whole outline of the forest, traced in large part by the scraps of report which echoed afterward through hotel lobbies and on street corners. No one topic of outstanding force or novelty seemed to have emerged, though there was a common feeling that the general course had run at a high level and that there had been a more general give and take of opinion and experience than at previous conferences.

The problem of social measurement raised its young head in each of the sections and showed a gratifying growth in the weight of solid, if prosaic, fact through the diverse studies which had been ripening during the year. The common problem of getting on with the neighbors appeared in such time-honored guises as "cooperation," "correlation," the relation of social work to church, to industry, to law, to commercialized recreation such as the movies and the dance-halls. The common interest in broadcasting aims, progress and results came out in the bright vernacular of the new section on Educational Publicity, and the popular dinner meetings of the Committee on Publicity Methods in Social Work, as well as in the more specialized approaches of the division on Organization of Social Forces, with a strong undercurrent of finance. The problems of crime and of criminals were considered gravely and intelligently; the central plea expressed by Alfred Bettman of Cincinnati was for the more speedy and certain operation of the machinery of criminal procedure, and for a philosophy which stresses the treatment of the offender rather than the punishment of the crime. "No available data proves that severity of punishment is seriously to be accepted as the main preventive of crime. All human experience is to the contrary."

Because of the unusual opportunities which its meeting-place afforded, this Conference had a special focus of interest on rural problems. The economic dilemma of the farmer was brought out sharply in the address at the second evening session by Henry A. Wallace of Des Moines, editor of Wallaces' Farmer.

The trouble seems to be that farmers, comprising 26 per cent of the population, get only about 10 per cent of the national income, whereas before the war they received about 20 per cent. Some damage has been done by the fall in land values, but this is not nearly so serious as the drop in income. The United States apparently has no more of an agricultural policy than did Rome two thousand years ago or England one hundred years ago. Under this policy we have about four million fewer people living on farms of the United States today than we had ten years ago. Sooner or later, however, it is to be expected that the policy of let things drift will result in so many people living in town and so few on the land that the price of farm products will again start advancing faster than the price of other things. The differential advantage which has been enjoyed by wage-earners in the big industrial centers will then disappear. They will again find it necessary to give about the same percentage of their income for food as they did before the war.

When labor finds itself getting a smaller percentage of the national income year after year there is danger of serious trouble. Laborers are not conservative like farmers and they are in position to cause trouble that farmers cannot. If there are great disturbances in our cities during the period extending from 1940 to 1960 they will trace fundamentally to the injustices suffered by western and southern farmers during the fifteen years following the World War. The great industrial system is running away with us. Soon we shall have four or five people living in the city to every one person living on the land. The immediate need is undoubtedly to drive more folks from the farms into the cities so as to bring about a rise in the price of farm products and a decline in the wages of labor. The long time need, however, may be the exact reverse. The statesmen and historians of forty years hence may marvel at the blind folly of the way in which the agricultural situation was handled during the fifteen years following the Great War.

Looking across the huge auditorium of the Shrine Temple it was amusing to notice the understanding attention of perhaps half of the audience, the interested bewilderment of the others, a clear commentary on Mr. Wallace's statement that "neither the industrial East nor the political East has any definite attitude on agricultural matters aside from a rather wearisome desire for those folks out West to stop making so much noise." The Eastern delegations felt more at home when "Grace Abbott of Nebraska" rose to enumerate the social problems which run through the life of the country as well as the city—poverty, disease, crime, neglect, feeblemindedness, cruelty—and constructive efforts of the Children's Bureau on behalf of the health and education work and protection of country children.

IN the section meetings these subjects split up into the faceted work of rural social workers—perhaps most vividly presented in the first meeting of the Division on Children. Here Agnes Penrose of the Church Mission of Help in the Albany, New York, diocese told of the approach, through the known and loved center of the church, of the modern spirit spreading through many parishes like one in which the ladies' society was arranging to sell the hand-hewn timbers of the disused buggy-sheds to raise money toward a community house. The visiting teacher of Boone County, Missouri, Janet Davidson Baskett, went on with the story of the expanding place of the country school, called upon to meet a string of crises in the families of its pupils which might well appall the stoutest heart of a caseworker—and called forth the subtlest skill of the profession; Constance Hastings of the Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society told how a state-wide private agency is meeting local committees half way in the work of their own communities; and Lydia Eicher, of the State Bureau of Child Welfare in New Mexico, pictured casework along the frontier where in one instance at least it had been necessary to place the barrier of almost a whole state between a child and her family to enable her to grow up away from the gossip of a countryside which knew all about the neighbors. A simultaneous round table led by Louise Cottrell, extension director at the University of Iowa, discussed the organization needed to free and support a local worker for undifferentiated casework against the background of the unique Iowa plan. (See The Survey, February 15, 1925: A Social-Working State University, by Louise Cottrell.) Rural jails, rural research, rural surveys,

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came in for their share of discussion. A city worker who strayed into these meetings might well have imagined herself Alice through the looking glass, seeing her familiar struggles with overcrowding transmuted into an equally thorny problem of isolation; her efforts to supplant too hectic a life for children countered by the drab monotony of distant farm-houses; the evils of overwork the same, but the work so different.

AFTER all, as Gertrude Vaile of Ames, Iowa, reminded one group, the processes in rural casework are not unlike those of the city, but the point of view may be very different. This difference Professor George Von Tungeln of Iowa State College defined in schematic terms: in the city, social work is likely to be a triangle, with three corners occupied respectively by the contributors of money, the workers, and the clients. The people who support city social work ordinarily do not think of themselves as beneficiaries. In the country, the relationship is likely to take the form of a straight line, with the taxpayer at one end as both supporter and gainer, the social worker at the other. The worker and the work become a kind of service for which everyone pays and to which everyone is entitled, like that of the schools. The farmer thinks in terms of community work rather than casework, whatever the technique by which results are obtained.

Professor E. L. Morgan, of the University of Missouri, emphasized the farmers' capacity for community action, an art lost in the vastness and complexity of city life. "In the cities things are 'put over,' but no group of country people will go further or faster than the majority of the people both see and believe. No community will go further or faster than its own local leaders will take it. The challenge to every organization which has a unit in a small town is to play fair. Whenever the outside leader does a single thing which the local leader could do he is a robber." Because of the closeness of community interaction, the social and economic factors in rural work are interdependent and must be developed together. "Social work is new to cities but not to country life. We must graft modern techniques on to the enormous reservoir of good-will."

The points at which the differing attitudes of country, town and city folk found their common meeting ground were the Sunday meetings. The afternoon session, held under the auspices of the W.C.T.U., heard Grace Abbott declare the Eighteenth Amendment the "great child-welfare measure of the century"; heard John A. Lapp's vigorous assertion, "There can be no substitute for prohibition," and Martha Bensley Bruère's graphic story of the survey initiated by the National Federation of Settlements as result of its discussions at Cleveland last year. (See The Survey, February 15, 1927: Does Prohibition Work? by Haven Emerson, M.D.)

WHAT next? Mrs. Bruère asked. We have been eager to abolish alcohol and its evils; what have we to offer in place of the satisfactions it offered? "One or two drinks in a miserable little girl in a box factory will make her feel like a debutante." What legitimate release can take their place? The substitute for the saloon is an immaterial thing. The best aids to prohibition that we have developed so far are the movie, the auto, the radio; but they are not enough. The saloon was adventure, it offered a social occasion, Mrs. Bruère continued in a discussion meeting on the same subject the following day. Enforcement by the strong arm of the law might bring one kind of aridity; but, aside from that, what can be done to promote observance?

Sunday evening Rabbi A. H. Silver of Cleveland thrilled a meeting of town and conference which overtaxed the enormous hall and stage of the Shrine Temple and turned hundreds away by a vision of a church which is "shifting its center of emotional gravity from the heavens which belong to God to the earth which God gave to the children of men; from the realm of human conjecture and imagination to the realm of reality where men live and toil and suffer and struggle for a bit of happiness. . . . The church must not remain content to speak of social justice in the abstract. The church is not an academy for speculative sciences. It is a dynamic agency equipped for social reconstruction. It must enter the arena of life and do battle for its sanctities."

"Who were the insurgents?" asked a social worker who had not been at Des Moines. "Who were the people who worked up the unscheduled meetings because they had something to say which was not on the regular program?"

Two groups organized spontaneously to pass resolutions, as the Conference as a body cannot pass them; one set looking toward the humanizing of our present policy toward European immigration and its proposed application to immigrants from this hemisphere; the other to ask the governor of California to pardon a social worker, Anita Whitney, who, except for that action, will go to jail under the criminal syndicalism law of her state without even an imputation of wrongdoing of any kind on her part, but merely through her membership in the outlaw Communist Labor Party. Yet to judge by expressions of sentiment on many hands either of these actions might well have been taken by a majority of the Conference itself were its practise to pass resolutions.

IF there were insurgencies, they came not in the form of an organized group, or a plan for action, but rather the vague questionings of some in each of the sections as to the potency of external conditions in individual disaster—environmental determinism, it might be called—so stirringly expressed in the president's address. Such an insurgency, if it be one, questions the determining power which has been attributed commonly to external handicaps; looks patiently past these indubitable conditions at the person behind, to seek in his emotion patterns the source of some of the failures which have beset him.

Somewhat of this attitude was described by Dr. Frankwood Williams as the psychiatrist's approach to family casework. The psychiatrist, he declared, sees the family chiefly as a set of emotional relationships. There are other aspects which may be regarded—the physical, the social, the economic, the legal; the psychiatrist tries to look at and past these. He sees that all human beings possess at a very early age feelings of anxiety, fear, guilt and inferiority. Parents quite generally have not handled these problems well, yet all other aspects of the child's whole life, including the physical, may be greatly affected by the success or failure with which this early sense of insecurity is met. Many of the later difficulties which seem to be social, or economic, or legal, appear to the psychiatrist as symptoms, as pain is a symptom; the root of the trouble lies deeper in the emotional life of the individual.

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Such an approach wipes out the tag of "privileged" and "under-privileged" whereby some people have tried to designate the proper clients of social agencies, and leaves most of mankind adrift in the same boat, social worker and client together. "Most hoboes are quite as normal as the rest of us who haven't the independence to stake our careers on one urge," declared Professor Joseph Jastrow of Wisconsin. "Perhaps traveling salesmen are cautious, inhibited, or conventional hoboes." "When confronted with a problem child, we haven't far to look to find a problem parent," suggested Jeannette Regensburg of the Bureau of Children's Guidance. One of the most discussed papers of the Conference was that by Grace Marcus, of the staff of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, on the adaptation of casework training to deal with the worker's personal problems, which will be published in a subsequent issue of The Survey. The humanity, as well as the charm of Leon Whipple's talk on The Magic Gift of Style, tracing the course of "social-work writing" from Malthus to the studies in personalities by Eleanor R. Wembridge and Miriam Van Waters, was another of the outstanding successes of the Conference. Let us not only make the world safe for people, these insurgents said in effect, paraphrasing Chester Rowell's appeal, but make people safe for the world and for themselves.

Other unusually successful meetings, by general agreement, included one in the health section and one by the Committee on Publicity Methods at which a group of speakers were limited to five minutes each to tell of some specific job, and by reason of their brevity, were forced to concentrate on the high spots, squeezing out its generalizations; in two meetings at which speakers failed to turn up, thereby leaving the field open to spontaneous discussion; in the experiment, first tried this year, of a series of meetings at which the same group came together several times by invitation to work on rural problems, limited in number and planned to include varying points of view. (One of the persistent obstacles to successful round tables has been the habit of delegates of "shopping around" from meeting to meeting, leaving one to try another if the flavor does not last, instead of considering themselves as members of a body committed for that hour to consider and contribute to the stated topic.) Unusually successful, too, was the device of having this Conference close at a luncheon meeting; crowding to the doors the largest ballroom of the largest hotel with delegates who wanted to hear Jane Addams speak on the Social Aspects of the Immigration Law and Royal Meeker on International Aspects of Social Work, and found that they could do so and still have time to pack and make the night trains. There was no petering off of this Conference at the end; on the other hand, it gained steadily in momentum through the final days, and reached its appointed conclusion with all flags flying.

But possibly the outstanding proof that a conference of this magnitude can confer came in a meeting which considered the choice of place for the 1928 session. Memphis and Detroit had invited the Conference; a committee on time and place had worked exhaustively on a choice; and its recommendation had been overruled by the executive committee. The issue came before the voting membership prickly with the differing and firm opinions of the opposed adherents. A principle was involved: would the colored members of the Conference be assured south of the Mason and Dixon line of a chance to participate in conference sessions without inconvenience or discrimination? Under the patient, direct and impartial chairmanship of Dr. Lapp all the cards were laid on the table. The Time and Place Committee reported convincing assurances from the chamber of commerce, the churches, and responsible citizens of Memphis that there are adequate facilities for housing all the members of the Conference comfortably, and adequate meeting places in which no discrimination as to race or color will be made. Luncheon and dinner meetings will be held in the churches and served by the staffs of the hotels. With the pledge not only of cooperation, but of courtesy, a session which might have been a squabble evolved in an orderly and intelligent fashion as a discussion. Instead of heat, the energies of the meeting were transmuted into light whereby the mountain was seen to be no more than a molehill. By a vote which finally was made unanimous, the fifty-fifth National Conference of Social Work will meet in Memphis, Tennessee, under the presidency of Sherman C. Kingsley, executive director of the Philadelphia Welfare Federation. Mr. Kingsley was chairman of the organization committee of the Conference that nominated the first woman president, Jane Addams, and provided for the first organized consideration of industrial problems through the appointment of a Committee on Occupational Standards. Social workers in Brooklyn, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland and Philadelphia have known his leadership. On to Memphis!

What the Conference Did to Des Moines

By T. J. EDMONDS

AS I sat in my padded cell at press headquarters the day after the National Conference of Social Work at Des Moines closed, futilely scribbling this question on a sheet of otherwise blank paper, George Hamilton, Des Moines' jolly convention bureau, looked over my shoulder and said:

"Well, did it?"

"Did what what?" I inquired intelligently.

"Did the conference do anything to Des Moines?"

"Yes," I said, "it made nervous wrecks of a number of reputable citizens who served on committees and it broke up several families. It added the conference widow to the ranks of golf widows, lodge widows, and the like."

George looked at me compassionately for a while and then remarked dryly, "Your brain is just back from a hard drive and you are suffering from imperfect oxidation."

"Well," I alibied, "what it did to Des Moines isn't done yet. It takes time.

"Anyway," I resumed petulantly, "The Survey didn't word the title right. The preposition 'to' coupled with any form of the verb 'do' suggests damage or punishment."

"You've told all there is to that," soothed George. "Now don't let yourself be handicapped by the Manhattanized conception of the English language. Tell what the Con-

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ference done *for* Des Moines and for itself in Des Moines."

"I can't," I emitted feebly, "I'm done for myself."

"Then let George do it," said George.

"Shoot," I shouted.

And this is what he said. George's ideas. My words. It was ever thus.

An eminent sociologist remarked at the conference that he had much enjoyed preparing a paper on "Popular fallacies in regard to health." There are a great many fallacies in any community in regard to social work. It is barely possible that some of these fallacies may have existed in the "nation's convention city" which has elsewhere been referred to as the Athens of America; and it is also barely possible, as the same sociologist just now observed, that some of these fallacies have been dissipated ("dispersed" is a better word—the corn belt is dry).

Now as a matter of scientific social statistical study it will pay to inquire, "What are some of these fallacies?"

Since in The Survey we can not use the pink, green, red, buff and purple sheets of the Russell Sage Foundation, we will use a numbering and lettering system in presenting a typical group of these fallacies:

1a. Social workers are Puritans.

1b. Social workers are Bohemian.

2a. Social work is "cold and statistical," stingy and stereotyped.

2b. Social work is sob-sister stuff, coddling, pauperizing.

3a. The following statement is correct: "I know I can do social work because I love children."

3b. The A. A. of S. W. is a trust of technicians.

4a. Social workers have no sense of humor.

4b. Strike out "of humor."

5a. There is too much overhead.

5b. There is not enough head (work).

Most of these fallacies have been at least partially eliminated in Des Moines by the presence of the conference.

Those people of Des Moines who were interested enough either to attend the meetings or to read the newspapers were impressed with the following facts:

1. The scope and variety of social work.

2. Social work is really a profession, important, dignified and skilled.

3. Social workers are human.

5. They possess sincerity, courage and a deep enthusiasm for their jobs and for the big causes they represent.

A CERTAIN citizen prominent in both the state and national manufacturers' associations said before the conference that he had in mind to write a pamphlet suggesting that various sorts of social workers get together, compare their experiences, knowledge and ideas and unite their forces in discussion of all the various phases of human welfare. A little later he came to the Shrine Temple and found that this very thing was being done. He said, "Isn't it fortunate I did not publish what I considered a brilliant original idea? I would have been embarrassed to learn that I was just fifty-four years too late."

The most frequent comment among newspaper men was that social workers are quite human after all. On the other hand a local reporter, after enjoying for more than half an hour an informal chat with a dozen leading lights of the conference, in which wit and humor and common sense were expressed in Anglo-Saxon, ended up by asking that each one give in two or three sentences a definition of social work and a statement of its aims. Immediately the minds of the leading lights were thrown into reverse gear and sonorous technical terms of Latin origin rolled forth. Thus the interviews so carefully staged by Evart G. Routzahn proved unusable—at least they failed to appear. This reminds me of the conference story of the man who locked his room-mate out, went to sleep and stayed there so soundly that the Ft. Des Moines Hotel had to pry the servidor off to get in. The day's speeches must have been opiated. Perhaps it was this that led to the suggestion of the gentleman from Indiana that speeches in division 12 should hereafter be selected on a competitive basis.

Just one comment on what Des Moines and Iowa would have liked to do to the conference but perhaps failed to do. There was a lot of rural propaganda. I question very much whether it fully got over except to those already sold. Probably Henry Wallace's masterly but possibly highly technical discussion of agricultural economics produced the same effect upon the New York delegation that a review of Social Diagnosis would have produced upon Henry Wallace. New York City is pretty far east of the Hudson and the corn belt is vaguely somewhere west of the setting sun. But of course if President Coolidge doesn't understand the economics of the McNary-Haugen bill, how can we expect a social worker from Boston or the Bronx to do so?

One thing the conference did do for Des Moines was to give visitors from all parts of the country an enthusiasm for what one from Philadelphia termed the buoyancy and alertness, the optimism and kindliness of the people. Perhaps this was in part a ready reflection of those same qualities by the social worker delegates, as one citizen remarked.

A great many local residents through whose cypress trees the moon never shines had their first opportunity to see the stars in the dome of the Shrine Temple. This scenic effect was a most appropriate prelude to the eloquence of Rabbi Silver which so uplifted an overflowing auditorium.

Oh, yes, the conference added several words to the vocabulary of Iowa's intelligensia, conspicuous among them "deviates" as a noun and "rapprochement."

This was a veterans' conference. There they were for Des Moines to gaze upon, those heroic figures—

Alexander Johnson, perennial boy, dean of jesters but trader in horse sense, self-styled dry nurse of the conference—

Jane Addams, patron saint of the world's youth—

Graham Taylor, a great commoner, confidant of two generations of great publishers—

Florence Kelley, fit heroine for Henley—

Hastings Hart, haloed with a half century of service—

But the glorious traditions embodied in the elder statesmen mingled with the job-joy in the youths, the latter personified by Howard Knight, executive extraordinary, of whom it was said, "It takes two men to see him, one to say 'Here he comes' and another 'There he goes' "—and who nevertheless united with that executiveness such finesse that Des Moines liked him and all his crew much.

And finally the outstandingness of John Lapp, both youth and veteran, dignified and courageous, gripping the gavel with precision, clarity and mastery, Crusader of Now, without fear and without reproach.

The range of program subjects, their timeliness and human interest, the ability, sincerity and prominence of the speakers, the personnel and personality of the delegates, could not do other than give Des Moines a new respect for social workers and for social work.

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A Case-work Approach to Unemployment

By JULIA ALSBERG

Awarded First Prize in the Fourth Harmon Quarterly Contest

UNEMPLOYMENT may be likened to a vicious triangle. On the one side is the employee turned out of a job because the season is slack and his services are no longer necessary; on the other side the employer, forced to "close down" because the market does not require his product at certain seasons of the year; and on the third side, the family case working agency, whose case load grows, and whose opportunities for finding employment diminish, as those drastic seasons of unemployment appear almost regularly year after year.

In order to approach with any degree of accuracy the plan to coordinate the supply and demand of labor in terms of both the employer and the employee, it seemed to us in the South District of the St. Louis Provident Association that we needed a complete picture of the industrial district in which the office was located. We also needed a complete analysis of the men and women who appealed to us for assistance because of unemployment. Therefore two simultaneous studies extending over a period of one year were planned, the first relating to the employed and the second to the employer.

Each visitor in the district was made responsible for the study of the employee. A work schedule was obtained on every wage earner who came to the organization because of unemployment. This schedule included information regarding his education, vocational training, occupation, employment experience beginning with his first job and covering the last five year period of his employment. His social history was obtained and his financial status, including his debts and minimum budget. Verification of last work record and of the new job obtained was included. The study covered a period of nine months, beginning in April 1926 and continuing through December of the same year. In a total of 361 applications, 132 wage earners were out of work; and of this number 61 per cent were applicants who had never before been known to the Association. It is significant that of the 132 applicants who obviously needed employment, only 42 made that their request, while 89, apparently seeing no hope of obtaining work, asked for relief.

What manner of people were these 132, all workers and all without work? What was their educational background? Fifty or 37.9 per cent, the largest number, had had between seventh and eighth grade education, 5 per cent had gone past the eighth grade in school, while 12 per cent were without any schooling. Fourteen per cent of the total number had received some trade or apprentice training. Thirty per cent had left school in order to help support large families; 14 per cent had been cut short in their school career because of other social needs in the home, such as sickness and desertion; while the remaining 56 per cent either did not desire further education or were cut off because of lack of facilities in rural communities, physical handicaps or indifferent parents.

What of their employment history? Only 50 per cent of the group were unskilled; 15 per cent were semi-skilled, while 33.3 per cent were skilled. Twenty-seven had first worked on farms, and 29 had begun their employment experience in factories.

The study covered the jobs held during the last five years, which showed employment trends. Thirteen per cent had held not more than two positions during this period. Thirty-six per cent, the largest group, had between 3 and 5 jobs, 35 per cent had held between 5 and 10 different jobs and 15 per cent had held 10 or more. While the largest number had 3 or more types of jobs during that period, 73 per cent were following their occupation. Ninety-five per cent obtained jobs through their own efforts or those of their friends, while only 5 per cent ever used agencies or unions in their endeavor to get work. For the most part these individuals had been out of work only a short time, 68 per cent for one month, 21 per cent for one week and 11 per cent for more than three months. Only 13 of the group had been discharged, but 60 had been laid off because of the reduction of forces. Eighteen had had their last employment on a temporary basis, and 41 had quit because of dissatisfaction. The last employment record of 51 per cent of this group was entirely satisfactory, while 48 per cent were rated undesirable for a variety of causes all the way from dishonesty to language difficulties.

What of the compensation that had come as a result of their efforts as measured by minimum economic requirements? Forty-two had been earning less than they could live on, even on a minimum budget. Sixty had a sufficient wage to meet the budgetary needs of the family, while 30 were able to meet their budgetary expenses and have a balance at the end of the month. This then somewhat represented the group of men applying to a case working agency under the stress of unemployment.

This whole fact-finding job was a part of the immediate

"A conference of the veterans," T. J. Edmonds calls the Des Moines meeting of the National Conference of Social Work on another page. But the veterans applauded roundly when two young recruits of the profession stepped forward to receive the first and second awards in the Harmon Quarterly contest for the best accounts of new aspects of social work from John A. Lapp, president of the Conference and chairman of the jury of award. Miss Alsberg's paper, which won the first prize of $250, appears herewith; the second and third prize-winners, by Frances M. Potter of Rochester, N. Y., and Edward A. Fitzpatrick of Milwaukee, Wis., will come later.

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program of individual service. The information obtained was used at once in an effort to provide the needed employment. When the work record was good, the man was recommended for an available job. By this means in one group of 93 selected for study, 42 were placed within one week, and 40 more within one month. When the work record was poor, the man was told frankly why he could not be recommended. But as we had been keeping in close touch with demands for employment, we were in a position to suggest possible openings where he might apply and obtain a position through his own efforts. A surprising number of these men obtained jobs in this way, undoubtedly gaining thereby more than the job itself.

AS a result of this attention to the employment problem in the case work program, requests for jobs increased to the point at which the district was in danger of becoming an employment bureau. This was overcome by carefully considering every application and accepting only such as presented true case work problems. Case workers in the district have thus been able to see the essential value of resources and are using what we know to be available employment, saving their own energies and that of their client as well. Emphasis is placed on the securing of work rather than the giving of relief, as was shown by the fact that only $1,250.61 was expended on 132 families or an average of $9.47 per family.

Turning now to the industries as such, these questions suggest themselves: What of the history of the district itself? Just what sort of employment does it afford? How diversified a field does it offer to workers seeking jobs?

The district, which is in the southern part of St. Louis, is very old and has developed from a sparsely settled home community to an overpopulated industrial center. Although it is the hub of industry in this section of the city, unemployment flourishes. The records of the Provident Association give evidence of peaks of unemployment in July and August and again from October through March. For three years this situation has been met by running far over the allowance for relief to supply the immediate needs of families who seemed to be cut off from any possible income during the dull season.

Seventy-six industries were listed in the district. With this as a directory the study was planned by the district staff together with the district committee, composed of men and women who had local social and business interests. Each member of the committee served as a sponsor for interesting the industries with whose personnel he was acquainted. The employers' study, which included filling out a schedule on each of the 76 industries, was the responsibility of the senior visitor and district superintendent. By careful planning, three factories a week were visited. An attempt was made to classify the industries, to get in touch with the key person of the industry and through him obtain facts regarding the kind of labor employed, the scale of wages, the hours of employment, the attitude toward reemployment, and the methods which they preferred the Provident Association to use in referring applicants for jobs.

Of these industries, 32 were found to produce iron, steel and metal products; 11 dealt in lumber and lumber supplies; and the remainder represented a not too diversified manufacture of chemicals, textiles, leather products, vehicles and the like. This information covered the type of labor required and the character of work to be done. Second, it was most enlightening to find that the Negro population of the district is small because only 20 of the factories employed Negro men and only 2 Negro women. Of 12,681 workers on this area, only 962 were Negroes. Third, the fact that the largest factory in this section is one of the very few in St. Louis which employs Mexican labor explains why we have one of the largest Mexican settlements in this city near at hand. Fourth, in general, physical conditions in the industries were good. Fifty per cent had modern equipment; all but five were well ventilated; only one was noisy and all but nine were well lighted and ventilated.

Important as is this data, there is another factor of even greater value: the change in the attitude of the employers toward the case work effort and their participation in it. The feeling gradually changed from one of indifference to that of respect and confidence. The approach was made possible by our mutual interest in the employee. It was made evident from the beginning that no favors would be asked and that our dealings would be on a strictly business basis. We were interested at first in learning definite facts about the industries in the section and their need for men. The Association's workers were met invariably with the same statement—that because of their past experience in receiving square pegs for round holes from various charity organizations, it would be impossible to accept our plan. However, the proposition of verifying the last work record of every man before referring him to a position appealed to these business men as a worth-while scheme. They were willing to enter into a "gentlemen's agreement" and promised to consider the applicants. Besides giving information which often required thought and reference, they offered valuable suggestions and some few volunteered their services when we should be ready to gather statistics.

Two kinds of employers were represented in the district: one type interested in production alone, the other in production plus the human element. While the very bad conditions are in the minority, those which do exist are deplorable. It is hard to believe that in an American city of this size there exists in one particular factory a condition which borders on peonage. This factory, employing foreign labor, is in the heart of a foreign settlement, in which some of the more prosperous countrymen maintain large boarding houses. When a boarder is out of employment, he goes to his landlord, who in turn takes him to the superintendent of the factory. Before he is placed he signs an agreement whereby his wages are given directly to the landlord, who takes out what he considers his share before he gives the remainder to the worker.

SOME few employers were most emphatic in their belief that none but the unemployable applied to the Provident Association; otherwise why need they apply? One of them challenged us with "If you ever have a good man, I should like to know about him. I'd give him a job just to prove my point." The very next day a man with whom the Provident Association had had previous contact, and who was known to be reliable, came to the office for a job. He was sent to this factory. That was ten months ago and he is still there. It is not the employer but the Provident Association which has proved its point. This employer contributed to the Community Fund this year for the first time.

The personnel director of another factory was skeptical but agreed to give the organization an opportunity to prove its theories. In the beginning (*Continued on page* 346)

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Participating in Government

The Experiment of the League of Women Voters after Seven Years

By GLADYS HARRISON

INEVITABLE as its coming was, woman suffrage in 1920 arrived with something of the glamour of the new and strange. Those most responsible for making it come, after the fashion of humans participating in an historic achievement, celebrated the victory and started a new organization. It was to be an organization not to perpetuate the joys of victory or to glorify its founders and their descendants—but one forearmed against the perils of complacency and success by the size of its own job.

As the event of suffrage retreats, the individuality of the National League of Women Voters which was its offspring is beginning to emerge. Presumably the mainspring of its existence has been the fact that the members of one sex had a relation to the vote which was new. The League has recently held in Washington, in place of its usual delegate convention, a meeting of its General Council composed of its board of directors and two officers of each of its forty-four state Leagues. Such a meeting is revealing, and this one disclosed a continuing and increasing vigor which, seven years after suffrage, calls for explanation.

I believe the explanation lies in the fact that the League, in the struggle of addressing itself to an almost impossible task, has hit upon and developed methods which are themselves energizing and vitalizing. Not because it is composed of new voters who are women, but because of the ways it has found to relate the interest of citizens to government, the League is significant today.

I would not for a moment minimize the importance of the original elements of the experiment. Novelty of interest is a great force. To all women enfranchised by the Nineteenth Amendment voting is a privilege comparatively new, with many it is one as yet unrealized and unused. The League is constantly dealing with the first-time voter both among adult women and those just reaching twenty-one. Women moreover have an aptitude for educational effort and for organization. Long years of woman suffrage in many western states, however, failed to produce any distinctive contribution to political organization.

What is the procedure by which a large organization can act simultaneously as an educational agency and as a supporter of a program of action? The two are apparently incompatible, yet in proper juxtaposition electric with energy generated and released.

The immediate relation of study to use and action is characteristic of adult education, even that which is not strictly vocational. The immigrant studies English and the Constitution in order to become a citizen. The bride-elect takes cooking lessons in order to feed her husband without fiasco. It is political education *for* and *through* participation in government which the League of Women Voters is attempting—vocational education by the laboratory and the "case" method. The method has proved itself stimulating to educational invention in a most neglected field.

"The League," said Miss Sherwin in her president's address at its recent General Council meeting, "is an experiment in political education to promote the participation of women in government."

It is to sharpen the challenge of the vote, to vivify the educational process of study and discussion, quite as much as to achieve the success of particular measures, that the League supports a legislative program. It follows that the League must constantly readdress itself to shifting needs and conditions. Such action is easy enough for a small group of like-minded people which can leave its affairs to a small governing body. The League, however, is large and the common denominator among its members, aside from sex, is no more than a general desire to use the vote intelligently. How can such an organization act on current controversial issues without disruption?

The answer is in a scrupulous regard for representative procedure within its own ranks. The recent Council meeting received the reports of two committees which had been going over this procedure with a fine tooth comb. The recommendations for change were slight but all in the direction of increasing advance consideration of the program on the part of the local Leagues and individual members, and the understanding use of the program after adoption. Long ago the practice was established of sending out, three months in advance of the convention at which action is to be taken, printed copies of the proposed program of work with all proposed new matter indicated in red ink. This preliminary period is one of study, consultation and discussion—not of referendum. The deliberative freedom of the convention itself is carefully preserved. Two other points should be mentioned—items are customarily placed upon the study program for a year or more before going on the active list, and the number of items added in a year is small, the rate being about equal to that by which other items are written off through accomplishment.

THE three additions this year illustrate with particular clearness the League's habit of dealing with "situations not subjects." The General Council which takes the place of the convention in alternate years, is limited in action on program to proposals due to "altered conditions." To the program of the Efficiency in Government Department, therefore, was added the study of corrupt practices legislation. The Child Welfare program was modified so as to permit support of measures—state or federal—to continue programs of maternity and infancy hygiene in the states after the expiration of the Sheppard-Towner Act in 1929. In the Department of International Cooperation to Prevent War, arbitration has been for several years an item for study. There has now been substituted active "support of the settlement of international difficulties by arbitration or other peaceful means and support of treaties having the same end in view."

A proposal to add the Eighteenth Amendment and the

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Volstead Act to the study program was not adopted because of the lack of information, adequate and available as a basis of study, and because the League itself lacks the means and personnel to conduct investigations in so large a field. On the other hand the League will encourage study of the results of the Eighteenth Amendment by a qualified research foundation.

Thus the League has worked out for itself a procedure which spells vitality and health. It is, in brief, to seek first the facts, then a plan of action to meet the facts. The method is slow and often criticised by eager spirits who would press forward even though the rank and file trail helplessly and perhaps resentfully behind. Yet the League has found that the caution and care with which it makes commitments are in direct ratio to the constancy and valor with which they can thereafter be supported.

Occasionally criticism jumps into the other camp. Why should the League take action on "controversial" matters? Why not stick to conventional educational work? Women of exceptional experience and training who may command expert knowledge of some aspects of public affairs are sometimes the last to realize that they are now a part of that ultimately responsible multitude, the electorate. If a citizen organization like the League, fact-facing and fact-finding as it is, with only disinterested motives in dealing with public questions, cannot take a position on controversial issues after study, discussion and convention debate, then what kind of body is to do so?

The answer is of course—organizations motivated by bias or self-interest or attachment to special creed. It is legitimate, as it is inevitable, that such organizations should continually press upon government, as they do, their claims for favor and exemption. The question is whether any organization can be maintained without some animating special interest. "Good citizenship" is too vague even for the League. Its departments of Efficiency in Government, Public Welfare in Government, and International Cooperation to Prevent War, so named, betray the beginnings of a creed, while the fourth on the Legal Status of Women shows at least a touch of direct group interest.

Do the methods worked out by the League offer a pattern for other organizations which would serve as a medium for the expression of citizen opinion? I do not know. The factor that is too likely to be overlooked is the difficulty of organization itself. Unless the aim is fundamentally that of the education of many individuals, it is really very much simpler to band together the chosen and congenial few, appoint a small executive committee, and proceed. Only the educational needs of the voter commend the more patient experiment.

Mussolini Butts into "Opium"

By JOHN PALMER GAVIT

SLOWLY but surely, inexorably, the problem of "Opium," meaning generally that of the warfare against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, approaches the stage of brass tacks. The smoke-screen behind which the nations profiting in one way and another from the production of this stuff have been carrying it on, emerging from time to time to utter pious platitudes, is lifting. Nay, it is pretty well gone. It is doubtful whether it can be laid again. Hereafter the thing will have to be done in the daylight, and daylight is the one thing that this business cannot stand, for it is an affair of secrecy, of dark ways and vain tricks and subterfuges.

A new factor has come into the international situation; just such a factor as was needed. Italy has butted in. "Butted in"—the phrase is peculiarly apt. From the point of view of the self-perpetuating close communion of producing interests which hitherto has had entire—not to say quite undisturbed—charge of the subject, it is nothing short of impertinence. For Italy neither cultivates the poppy or the cocoa-leaf at home or in any colony, nor manufactures any of the drugs. Nevertheless she has elbowed her way to the very front of the conflict, and is not only talking out loud in places where whispering has hitherto been *de rigueur,* but showing a disposition to indulge in "rough stuff." For those who like to have things done decently and in order, in accordance with the precedents, it is worse than disconcerting; for those who want to see the lid taken off and something real done, it is all to the good. The gum-shoe period is over.

In the Fifth Commission of the Assembly of the League of Nations, last September, the thing began. That is the division of the Assembly having to do with so-called "humanitarian matters," such as welfare of women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs.

Italy, by the voice of Signor Cavazzoni, demanded a place on the Opium Advisory Committee. He called attention to the fact that hitherto that committee had consisted exclusively of representatives of the countries engaged in the production of narcotics. In all but so many words he protested that a group intended to watch and curb this dangerous traffic ought to contain somebody beside those who needed to be watched and curbed! He didn't say so, but the implication was that an anti-burglary association should not consist entirely of burglars. The victims of the trade might well have a look-in. Italy was finding herself one of the victim-countries, and would like to take a hand in the watching and the measures of restraint. She assumed that those high-minded gentlemen who were struggling with this immensely difficult problem would welcome some really disinterested assistance.

The demand was complied with—there was no ground upon which it could be refused. And now Signor Cavazzoni is a member of the Advisory Committee, and from the day of his advent he has been a stormy petrel. Trouble is the best thing that he hasn't made anything but.

To make it worse, and destroy any hope that he will presently quiet down and be nice like the rest, it is an open secret that while the hand is the hand of Esau, the voice is the voice of Jacob; that one Benito Mussolini is behind him with a keen personal interest in this matter. Now, whatever one may think of Mussolini, his theory of government, his fashion of bringing that theory to pass, and so on, it is beyond dispute that he makes things happen. He has given Cavazzoni *carte blanche,* a free hand, in this par-

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ticular business, and is behind him with all the powers at his command. He has taken notice of the fact that narcotic drugs have invaded Italy. He realizes the consequences of drug addiction in the army, the navy, the air-forces; nor forgets what its ravages mean among the civilian population. He has declared that he will treat as an enemy of Italy anybody who introduces narcotics into the country for any purposes not strictly medical or scientific; any Italian who does so as a traitor. He was quoted to me as having said:

"I will hear humane appeal for any kind of a political enemy, almost any kind of a criminal; but, so help me God, I will show, I have shown, no mercy whatever to the dope-peddler!"

NOR will he tolerate the use of Italian territory as a base or way-station for transit to other countries. This is a practical consideration. Mussolini has a special personal pride in the great fleet of passenger and merchant ships which is being built up under the Italian flag. He does not intend, if he can prevent it, to have those ships implicated in and perhaps confiscated for, the smuggling of drugs, say to the United States. He got a lively scare the other day when the Italian authorities themselves uncovered at Genoa, all ready to go out on one of the *de luxe* passenger steamers, a whopping big shipment of narcotics, alleged to have come from Switzerland, falsely labelled as something else.

So it was no idle gesture that Cavazzoni made upon his first appearance as a member of the Opium Advisory Committee in January last, when he announced the policy of Italy and declared that she was in the war to stay. The others did not realize at that time how deadly in earnest Cavazzoni was when he summarized the situation, declared that the only possible remedy for it was limitation of production, and demanded an extraordinary session of the committee to study the possibilities in that direction. He was heard politely enough, but with evidence of a kind of amused toleration; as if the Old Guard regarded him as a mildly and temporarily deluded person, an outsider full of ill-informed notions, one with whom they would be patient a little while until he could find out that he didn't know what he was talking about. Some were rather indignant about it; what was the use of consuming precious time threshing over all this old straw? Hadn't they made it clear that limitation and rationing would not be considered by the producing countries?

Cavazzoni refused to be squelched. He let it be known that Italy would be no party to futilities; that if the committee would do nothing, then he would go to the Council (of which Italy is a permanent member); if the Council afforded no satisfaction, then the demand would be made in the full Assembly in September.

GRADUALLY the committee woke up to the fact that they were confronted by something real; serious business, with teeth in it. It was bad enough to have all this publicity in the committee, but to have the whole row thrown open again in the Council and the Assembly would be lamentable from every point of view. On top of that came reverberations from "back home." Large parts of Cavazzoni's speech had been telegraphed to the newspapers, and there had been approving editorials, threats of embarrassing questions in parliaments.

Space is not available for details. Suffice it to say that while Cavazzoni's resolution providing for a special session to discuss limitation, rationing and the whole subject of the illicit traffic, was overwhelmingly defeated, it was done with a vast amount of explanation and apology, alibis and admirable declarations of intention, and it took interminable hours to do it. Repeatedly hints were made that if Signor Cavazzoni would only modify his resolution so as to cover only study of the illicit traffic it would be acceptable, but the Italian gave little sign that he heard them.

It didn't stay done. Technically the Cavazzoni proposal was rejected, but actually the subject stayed very much alive, and the committee itself brought it up to the meeting of the Council in March. Its report to the Council, after elaborately (and with much "editorial color" clearly exhibiting the views of its author, Sir John Campbell, representing the India Government, who acted as President) describing the debate, contains this paragraph:

> In the course of the discussion, it became clear—though there was no formal proposition on the subject and no vote was taken on it—that a majority of the members were either in favor of or would not oppose the calling of an extraordinary meeting of the committee to discuss the question of the illicit traffic generally, provided that the discussion at such a meeting were limited to measures which fall within the scope of the Hague Convention or of the Geneva Convention of 1925. The committee prefers to leave this matter to the appreciation of the Council.

The Council saw and raised; or, rather, to pursue the inelegant figure, it called. In a word, it authorized the President of the Opium Advisory Committee, "if the circumstances justify that measure" (I quote from the French text of the resolution) to call an extraordinary session of the committee, immediately after the next meeting of the Assembly. That is to say, it is now up to Sir John Campbell.

AT first glance, this would seem ominous of the pigeonholing of the whole business; but that does not follow, nor would such an assumption be just to Sir John himself. The decision in the matter certainly will have to be made before the Assembly, and if it should be in the negative, Italy certainly will bring up the question in the Assembly, which has full authority over both the Council and the Advisory Committee. Even the most reactionary of the "Opium Bloc" has no desire to see the question thrown open in that arena. There seems little reason to doubt that the extraordinary session will be held. And when it is held, nothing can prevent the exposure of the whole situation—no matter how carefully the agenda may be framed to circumscribe the discussion.

At this stage, that is all that is necessary. All that is possible. It must be remembered always that no power exists anywhere to compel a government to go any further than it chooses to go. Anti-opium enthusiasts are forever lambasting the Advisory Committee, or the League of Nations, for not adopting more advanced legislation of some sort in this matter; forgetting that the members of the League are sovereign nations, and that no pious utterance on paper can of itself produce an inch of progress. The only enforcing power that is or can be, is enlightened and aroused public opinion. The only way in which public opinion can be enlightened and aroused is by open discussion, dragging the facts out into the light. When the people of the world understand the facts and what the facts mean, they will act.

At one of the last meetings of the Advisory Committee, Sir John Campbell, presiding, said it himself in substantially these words:

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Every person in this room knows the reason for the illicit traffic, and understands the nature of the only possible remedy. It is unjust and an entire misconception to blame the League of Nations or the Opium Advisory Committee. Neither has any power to compel sovereign governments to keep the word they already have solemnly given. There are at most fifty—perhaps not more than forty—drug factories in the whole world. By the Hague Convention the individual governments assumed definite obligation *to limit the manufacture, sale and use of these narcotic drugs to legitimate purposes*, and to co-operate in the fulfilment of these obligations. The governments have not done this. The solemn international obligations have not been fulfilled.

He declared that the amount of cocaine introduced into India, for instance, was upward of *forty times* the legitimate need of the country; that it had spread all over India, from China to Afghanistan.

This stuff comes from somewhere; it does not arise spontaneously or fall out of the sky. It is produced in those forty or fifty factories; each of them is known, and each is located, not in some No Man's Land above the Arctic Circle or on the moon, but in a definite city in a definite country, as easy of access and as amenable to regulation as those which make cigars, alcohol, sugar, matches, or any of the other things which governments so meticulously and so effectively watch and tax. They have no difficulty in controlling the output and guarding the transportation of money!

Moreover, the very fewness of these enterprises makes it only the more absurd that their influence should be so powerful as compared with that of the legitimate business interests, to taint the reputation of government and make other countries suspicious of all imports. Switzerland, for example, grows increasingly restive, as Germany will become presently, under the cloud which a very few drug-manufacturing concerns have cast upon her reputation. Japan has grown weary of it already, and at the meeting of the Advisory Committee announced through its representative, Mr. Sato, that hereafter its production of cocaine would be limited to its own needs (reserving, however, the right to supply a legitimate foreign demand).

Right here I may remark, by the way, that there lies ready to the hand of the United States, and of any other country, a deadly weapon—in the possibility of fine-combing every ship and every shipment, of whatever nature, from a country suspected of laxity or deliberate encouragement of smuggling, in search of these substances. How long would the honest exporters of legitimate products endure the indefinite holding up of their goods on American docks while Uncle Sam took his time in pulling them apart on suspicion?

IT will be quite impossible to discuss the illicit traffic, smuggling, without reference to its sole cause; that is, the prodigiously excessive production. This is no matter of a leak in the roof, to be stopped by tinkering with individual shingles; there is a deluge, undermining the foundations, sweeping away structures.

This is the real reason for the resentment with which the stand-patters received Cavazzoni's demand, for the attempt to restrict the discussion to secondary matters—to prevent, if possible, any discussion at all. The governments and interests involved in the narcotic business do not want any disclosure of the fact that production is running wild. Even the best of them still endeavors to conserve its share at least in the "legitimate trade," blindly or with stupid obstinacy refusing to surrender it as long as the rest keep on.

Every ounce of morphine, heroin, cocaine, manufactured beyond the legitimate medical needs (any "scientific" need beside that is largely mythical and in any event infinitesimal) must seek a customer somewhere, and the only conceivable customer is an addict, actual or potential. This stuff is not used for any other purpose. Nobody knows how much is produced, but the total certainly is staggering—undoubtedly scores, probably hundreds, and possibly thousands of times the medical requirements of the world. That is why it is leaking in everywhere, throughout the great cities of the West, and saturating India, China and the Far East, supplanting the use of prepared opium (the kind that is smoked) and the raw opium that is eaten. Attempts to stop smuggling, while this condition persists, are simply child's play, stamping out individual sparks in a forest fire.

THIS is the resolution, presented by Signor Cavazzoni, which the Advisory Committee defeated by a vote of 7 to 2, analyzed below:

The Advisory Committee,
Taking note of the fact that the manufacture of drugs is unquestionably being carried on on a scale vastly in excess of the world's medical and scientific requirements;
And that in consequence the contraband traffic continues to increase, as is proved by the quantity of drugs seized;
Considers advisable:
(1) That full application should be given to the principles contained in the Hague Convention (Article 9) and confirmed in the Second Geneva Convention of 1925 (Article 5), by which the contracting parties undertake to reduce the production of manufactured drugs to the quantities necessary for medical and scientific purposes. It is of opinion that it would be advisable to make a study of the measures which should be taken to make it possible to ration the manufacture of drugs.
(2) To undertake immediately an exhaustive study of the problems of the contraband traffic in drugs, with special reference to the causes which produce it, including penal or other measures which might be adopted to suppress it.
In order to attain these two objects, and with a view to drawing up concrete proposals, the Advisory Committee proposes to the Council that it should hold an extraordinary session at a date to be fixed by the Council.

Italy of course voted "Yes." So did Siam, Prince Charoon remarking that he was in favor of "anything intended to go to the roots of the subject."

The "Noes" were Great Britain, France, Japan, Yugoslavia, Netherlands, Switzerland, India.

Germany, present, abstained from voting. Portugal, Bolivia and China were recorded as absent.

Signor Cavazzoni refused to modify his resolution. He was quite willing, he said, that anybody else should introduce a less far-reaching proposal, but Italy knew what she wanted, her feet were on the ground and they would stay there.

Now the Council has authorized the extraordinary session. There is scarcely any doubt that it will be held, probably next October. It makes relatively little difference what affirmative—or for that matter what negative—action the Committee takes. Every effort on the part of the reactionaries to circumscribe or suppress will afford just that much more opportunity for publicity. And publicity is the great need now. Italy has torn off the lid, and a new stage has begun.

Meanwhile, Signor Cavazzoni, with the full support of Mussolini whom he directly represents, is saying nothing—but cooking war-medicine.

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The Common Welfare

ON the day that Lindbergh landed in London, an airplane in the service of the Mississippi Flood Commission jammed its controls, came to earth—a seaplane having to alight on land—and snuffed out the life of one of the ablest and most experienced of the Red Cross relief workers, Earl Kilpatrick. Both the pilot and Mr. Kilpatrick were thrown out, the former landing almost harmlessly on his shoulders, Mr. Kilpatrick in such a way as to bring instant death from a broken neck. Mr. Kilpatrick had been in charge of the earliest rehabilitation work of the flood, operating in the upper reaches of the district. He was summoned from Memphis to the new relief headquarters at New Orleans to share his experience with other Red Cross men whose work had not yet reached the point of sending families back to their homes. The accident occurred on the way down river. Mr. Kilpatrick joined the Red Cross during the war and had been in its disaster relief work most of the time since 1921. He was formerly dean of the Extension Department of the University of Oregon and had only recently been offered the post of vice-president of the University.

This tragic loss of one of the most efficient members of the permanent staff of the Red Cross points the valor of a service into which unheralded courage and devotion go in peace time as well as war. In a sense it underscores on the other hand the comparatively small loss of life in the flood—due to the service rendered the flood victims. This was the 115th death charged to the flood. The Red Cross has taken particular pains to get reports of all deaths and this is the total number of which it can find any record. Such a trifling mortality is perhaps the most astonishing feature of this flood which has covered a territory more than six hundred miles long, from five to forty miles wide. Secretary Hoover has pointed out that only six deaths have occurred since the Red Cross and the cooperating government agencies have been on the ground.

As the flood moved down stream at an average rate of thirty miles a day, new groups of people were driven almost daily from their homes into camps newly prepared for them, while upstream the earlier refugees were beginning to return to their farms. Thus on May 28 the total number of refugees in charge of the Red Cross was 382,605, while the grand total of persons cared for from the first breaks early in April was 569,000. On May 28 these were not only in camps but at other concentration points and the upper stories of flooded houses where power boats took food and medicine daily.

As the waters slowly receded the major problem changed from rescue and relief to a campaign against disease. In the camps, 110,000 people have been vaccinated against smallpox; 285,500 have been completely inoculated against typhoid, while 62,000 more have had their first and second of the three necessary inoculations. On May 28 the health forces included 46 health officers, 36 sanitary investigators and engineers, 13 physicians and 154 nurses. These came from the Red Cross, the U. S. Public Health Service and other government services, the state health departments, and 22 of the sanitary investigators and engineers were loaned by other states. Supplies have included 596,000 pounds of hydrated lime, 28,250 pounds of chloride of lime for cisterns and wells, 100,420 gallons of crude oil for use in burning dead animals; 51,450 gallons of spraying oil and 53,000 yards of mosquito netting. The need for the netting will grow rapidly as people move back into their homes in a malarial region. A characteristic telegram to relief headquarters in New Orleans now reads: "Rush 7,500 bolts mosquito netting. Urgent." Of quinine sulphate 3,119,878 grains have already been supplied.

The late breaks in the southern part of Louisiana, which flooded the famous Sugar Bowl or Evangeline country, added 60,000 refugees to the total supported from the Red Cross funds. These breaks made a total of 18,000 square miles under water—10,000 in Louisiana, 4,000 in Arkansas, 3,000 in Mississippi and 1,000 in Missouri.

As this issue of The Survey goes to press the water is receding throughout almost the entire length of the flooded district, farms and village homes are being reoccupied, health work is the major occupation of all the relief forces and it is certain that a crop can be gotten in in time for this year's harvest at least to the upper parts of Louisiana and perhaps even further south than that. The change is reflected in the relative amounts for health supplies as they appear in the Red Cross accounts and the fact that cotton and vegetable seeds are increasing items on the expenditure sheets. Each returning farmer is given not only enough cotton seed to plant his fields but packets of quick-growing vegetables for his table during the summer. There is a suspicion in some quarters that the good and varied food in the refugee camps plus the advice as to the planting of fresh vegetables as against the usual sweet potatoes, corn meal, and dubious contents of tin cans, may to at least a small degree offset the losses of the flood.

GREETED by such divergent journals as the New York Times and the Advance, organ of the Amalgamated Garment Workers, as "a triumph for peaceful picketing," the decision of the New York Court of Appeals in the Exchange Bakery case has given union labor a new weapon for defense in industrial conflict.

In 1925 trade unionists were attempting to organize the Exchange Bakery and Restaurant, Inc., on Manhattan's lower West Side. The proprietor and his wife refused to unionize their establishment. Three officers of the union, when the parley broke down, blew a whistle as a signal to the employes to go on strike. Four days later, the union leaders were enjoined from "patrolling the sidewalks and street in front of the restaurant and from approaching, accosting, threatening, assaulting or intimidating other persons desiring to enter the premises." The court ruled that the proprietor was not entitled to this indiscriminate relief. The

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Appellate Division reversed this ruling. Now the highest state court, in its recent opinion, holds that "it is lawful for a union to initiate strikes and to picket shops where other workers not their members work." Judge William S. Andrews, who wrote the opinion, continues:

> The purpose of a labor union to improve the conditions under which its members do their work, to increase their wages, to assist them in other ways, may justify what would otherwise be a wrong. So would an effort to increase its numbers and to unionize an entire trade or business. It may be as interested in the wages of those not members or in the conditions under which they work as in its own members, because of the influence of the one upon the other. . . . Economic organization today is not based on the single shop.

A GENTLEMAN from Oxford was visiting Athens, Georgia, a few weeks ago. In one public school room he casually asked, "Who can tell me what the city of Athens is famous for?" Two youngsters burst out on the instant with the same answer: "One hundred per cent dental corrections."

Not entirely a classic answer, that, but it may become so. For early in May the five white elementary schools of Athens, with a total enrollment of 1,500, were able to boast truthfully that every pupil who needed a tooth filled, a tooth pulled, or a mouth cleansed had been to the dentist and had the work done. So far as the health authorities of Athens know, this achievement is unique in a city of less than 20,000 people.

While Athens is a university town, there are plenty of simpler folk whose children were reached in this campaign for better teeth. One little girl who trembled visibly as she was taken up in the elevator to the dentist's office sat through nine fillings without a grunt. When it was all over she explained her calm: "Huh, that warn't nothing! I thought when they filled your teeth they took 'em all out and filled 'em and then put 'em back again."

The heroism of the small Athenians in facing the perils, known and unknown, of the dentists' chairs did not grow by accident. Nor did the nicely articulated efforts of dentists, teachers, parents, and nurses to help them. Clarke County, of which Athens is the county-seat, has had progressive full-time health officers for seven years. In 1924 the Commonwealth Fund joined hands with the city and county in a five-year child health demonstration through which every available community resource has been brought to bear on the growing child's health needs. Consistent teaching in the schools has built up in the child himself a desire for health progress. Regular medical examinations of babies, preschool and school children have not only fostered normal development but have brought to light the physical handicaps that are correctible. An oral hygienist has devoted herself especially to the schools.

The particular wave of interest which is now at its crest dates largely from the strategic use made of an annual dentists' meeting early in the fall. An address by Dr. Harold DeW. Cross, director of the Forsyth Infirmary of Boston, together with a clinic on preventive dentistry for children, aroused great interest among local practitioners, and this was communicated to many parents and teachers through a public meeting. School teachers took up the idea of stressing immediate dental corrections; those in one school, attended chiefly by mill-workers' children, raised a revolving fund so that these families could borrow the cost of dental work from a common pool and pay it back in small installments. The board of education offered a special holiday to any grade or school which completed its job of tooth-fixing. Record cards issued to the child when he was examined were taken to the dentist, filled out when the work was done, and returned to the teacher, who usually posted them in the classroom as a spur to the laggards. The mill district school was first to complete its task and win its holiday. One of the three colored schools has already secured 85 per cent of the needed corrections. The work goes on.

Dental corrections, of course, are never finished, for teeth don't stay fixed. And the child health workers in Athens have more difficult problems to deal with when hearts, eyes, ears, tonsils or nutrition are below par. But as they push forward against all the physical obstacles that lie in the way of normal childhood, their success in this particular type of corrective service may show the way to equally striking results in others.

IT is possible to get a general view of the status of municipal recreation in New York City from the proceedings of two conferences, held recently a week apart, by the leaders in leisure-time activities in the Greater City. The meetings were held as an answer to requests for a technique whereby obvious needs for playgrounds, playfields, recreation centers, public baths, swimming pools could be presented to city officials in a way that would bring favorable action. The requests and the conferences indicate that recreation workers feel that New York City officially is not keeping pace in this form of municipal enterprise with the demands of a growing population nor the standards of the experts.

The great difficulty of recreation improvement in New York City, faced by this as well as every conference for a score of years, is that of funds. Subways cost hundreds of millions—all that the city has, all that the city can borrow up to its debt limit, and then some. Recreation asks comparatively little, but its demands come either last or a long way down the list, and its voice, though heard, is seldom more than gently and verbally answered.

The next step is one of education. Public provision depends on authorities who must depend on votes and cannot go very far beyond the level of appreciation of those who do the voting, even when the programs of social workers and their advice is perfectly understood and fully appreciated. Publicity, it was agreed, elementary, simple, interesting, continued and varied, is desirable in order to teach the public and in order to show authorities what the public is being taught.

The conference members decided that a comprehensive, thoroughly thought out plan for municipal recreation had never been prepared, particularly had never been cooperatively thought out. Civic and recreation leaders insisted that the one most urgent need is a plan such as is now proposed for each borough, whereby the sections shown by population studies to be in greatest need are given playgrounds at borough expense. Unity in the efforts of agencies back of a

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plan to cover the city over a period of years plus perennial effort instead of sporadic efforts for particular objects or local neighborhood benefits, it was felt, would eventually win the day. It was agreed that the basis of that plan as recently worked out in the Russell Sage Foundation studies is now quite generally accepted and that unity of action is developing.

THE real "new Negro," they agreed, is the one who understands that he is primarily a worker, agricultural or industrial, and that on that basis his group must seek its salvation. If the job of organizing in labor unions, the Negroes who are coming into industry in increasing numbers is to be done at all it will have to be done by the Negro workers themselves. They are ill-advised to look for some miracle-working deliverer either from among the well-to-do in their own racial group or from the white world; hence the great significance of such organizations as the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. While Negro workers must thus set about organizing themselves, they must not permit rebuffs they may encounter from white unions or other considerations to keep them separate from the main stream of the American labor movement; they must join the American Federation of Labor unions wherever possible, and where an industry is manned almost wholly by colored workers and they effect organization among themselves, they must seek admission into the American Federation of Labor. While presenting some peculiar difficulties on account of the racial issue, the problem of organizing Negro workers is not essentially different from that of organizing any group of unskilled and semi-skilled workers on a low wage level and employed mainly or often in trustified industries. Over against white unions that discriminate against the Negro, there are others that receive him, as the American Federation of Labor has repeatedly urged, and this must become the policy of the American labor movement generally if the Negro is not to be forced into the hands of the unscrupulous employer who will use him for a strike-breaking, wage-depressing agency against all workers.

—These, in rough outline, are findings of a conference on The Negro in Industry and in the Unions, recently held at Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y. It is significant that Negro leaders from such varied groups as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, the Dining Car Employees, the Sleeping Car Porters, the Atlanta School of Social Work, cooperated in this experiment, and found that their divergent experiences had led them to much the same conclusions as to the real nature of the problem of Negro labor.

The Brookwood students who, with a few of their friends constituted the audience, are all trade unionists representing fifteen different international unions and as many states in all sections of the country. "It is safe to say," one of them remarked, "that we are going back to our trades not only with a new sense of the importance of the Negro labor problem, but profoundly impressed with the quality of Negro leadership."

JULY (15 to 29) will again see gathered at Honolulu a group of citizens of the countries that rim the Pacific —informal, unofficial, meeting on invitation of President Wilbur and his associates in the Institute of Pacific Relations. Readers of The Survey will remember the report of the first of these gatherings (The Survey for September, 1925) by Chester Rowell of California, from whom we anticipate an appraisal of this year's session. Their significance is of the future, but they may be said to have already passed the experimental stage. As Professor Shotwell has pointed out, "international contacts have now become so many and so varied that neither diplomacy nor governments can deal with them unless the questions themselves have been studied from all sides." The Honolulu conference belongs to the distinctly new type of international meeting which has made headway since the World War. It is already spoken of as a new bond among the Pacific peoples. In another sense it loosens even more than it binds, dissolving some of the old and hard concepts with which one people looked upon another, opening up vistas of democratic feeling and action. For example, under an autocratic government like Japan's, with a strong tradition of militarism, the tendency is to fall in line implicitly with official policy and to assume that that trait is characteristic of other countries. It was an eye-opener to the Japanese at the last meeting to find American speakers not only splitting with our government policy on immigration but breaking with each other. Here, evidently, was a new concept of Americans, a new exhibit of democracy making up its mind, a new introduction to points of view other than that of our most raucous newspaper spokesmen. And the realization has had very tangible results in affording opportunity for rapprochement between non-governmental groups in both countries.

Similarly this summer, with China in civil war, the American delegates may come back with altogether new concepts of the forces for nationalism, for independence, for unity at work there. Windows are opened both ways. The American delegation is stronger in outstanding personalities than ever before. But it is the British delegation which in size and make-up is most significant. American observers are of the opinion that the British have rather made a mess of it in handling relations in the Yangste region the past year. Their best men were at Peking. Their officials dealing with the tidal southern movement made a poor fist of it, taking color from the typical colonial-mindedness of the business group at Shanghai of which the dispatches of Moore in the New York Times have been a mouthpiece, and without that strong offset that missionaries and educators afforded to our own jingos there. The Honolulu meeting will afford the British a new and informal coign of vantage for fresh contacts with the complex Chinese leadership. More than that, with shifts of power from Downing Street to the capitals of the self-governing dominions, Honolulu will see Australia and Canada adequately represented as well as the mother country. Again an opening up of the texture of relationships. With Asia no less than Europe a stage of world decision, it is well that the numerous meetings at Geneva, Stockholm, and elsewhere are balanced this summer by this Honolulu meeting; and with America a weaker sister in the governmental gatherings of the West, it is a matter for congratulation that we have taken the initiative in this non-official gathering of the East.

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Strikes and the Rights of the Community

By GEORGE E. G. CATLIN

THE Trades Disputes and Trades Unions Bill, although assured of the support of a Governmental majority in the present British House of Commons, threatens to embitter in an unprecedented fashion party strife in Great Britain. Although it may be described as merely an act projected in defence of the political and economic freedom of the individual worker, the recent Bedford Cut Stone case in this country has served to show that the fruits of this philosophy of political freedom may be strange. The bill may be represented as intended for the protection of the community against a hold-up by trade unionists, but it lends itself to ready representation as an attack upon the workers as a class by wealthy men alarmed by the growing power and organization of "the people." Both views are equally one-sided.

The effect of the bill is to force out of the hand of the worker the instrument of the strike when this extends beyond the limit of a trade dispute in a particular trade and can be construed as designed to coerce the Government or to intimidate the community, or any substantial portion of it. And no picketing must take place which in the opinion of a law court intimidates individual workers. The bill is a preventive measure taken frankly in view of the possibility of a repetition of the general strike of last year. Lord Salisbury said last April, voicing moderate Conservative sentiment, "it is grotesque to think that this country, let alone the Government with its pledges and convictions, is going to take no legislative steps in order to prevent the recurrence of a general strike." The fundamental issue, therefore, involved in the present dispute is whether a general strike or extensive sympathetic strike is to be regarded as an anti-social threat to the community, which should be declared illegal, or whether it should be regarded as an emergency weapon for workers who, from the nature of the case, are at a disadvantage in organization compared with employers.

The character of the strike which occurred last year was obscured by the endeavor of either side to put its opponent in the wrong and itself in the right. As parliamentary leader, Mr. MacDonald, in his speech of May 22, 1926, represented that critical phase of the mining dispute, the general strike, which the ardent Mr. Wheatley saw as "a wonderful, unforgettable spectacle" and the impeccable Sir John Simon as "a nine days' blunder," as a mere extension by a sympathetic strike of a trade dispute, against which the charge of unconstitutionality was absurd. It was perhaps an illegitimate child of the labor movement, arousing mixed feelings in the paternal breast, but it was no monstrous birth. For the Conservative press, the strike in all its phases was a challenge to the community, to the state, and to the constitution. The philosophic Lord Balfour even detected in it "an attempted revolution."

IT is possible that in retrospect neither of these views can be accepted as satisfactory. The general strike had an emphatic political aspect, since it was a method of putting pressure upon the Government to take action in what was, nevertheless, a primarily industrial matter. Industrial action on a large scale, in the present highly articulated condition of civilization, inevitably affects the life and becomes a concern of the community. Either there must be constitutional action in both fields soon or, before long, there will be unconstitutional action in both fields. Let us admit that the Conservative press misrepresented the temper of the workers when they called the general strike "unconstitutional" in any political or revolutionary sense; the new bill is more likely in the opinion of well-informed observers to result in making rife such a mood. Whether technically illegal acts were committed during the strike has been the subject of much dispute, yet, despite the Astbury judgment, in the opinion of a recent writer in the Yale Law Review this was not the case. But, apart from the argument for the present bill as enunciating more clearly the law restraining the admitted evils of intimidation by pickets, the Conservative contention appears to be sound that a struggle which affects the nation's industry to a vital extent is not one which can be waged as a mere private matter between miners and their sympathizers on

The Trades Disputes Bill, aftermath of the British general strike (see The Survey, July 1, 1926) which was introduced into Parliament in April, has stirred Laborites, Liberals and Conservatives to the stormiest debates since the days of home rule for Ireland. Labor members introduced more than four hundred amendments at the second reading. Two weeks later the Labour Party walked out of the Commons in protest against the "guillotine" motion introduced by Premier Baldwin, limiting debate to twenty-one days. The closure rule was adopted, after the Premier had pointed out that at the current rate of progress the bill would occupy Parliament till September. The center of controversy is the definition of "illegal strike" within the meaning of the bill.

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the one side and the employers and their supporters on the other, with the government as a mere third party, possible ally or enemy, in the economic dispute. A general strike is a political issue, threatening the organic life, and in this sense the constitutional life, of the community.

IT may be urged, that by organizing themselves industrially and taking action sectionally for the improvement of their condition, the miners were merely adopting the Manchester philosophy accepted by the employers, which rigidly distinguishes the field of politics from that of business and asks for competition unrestrained by governmental action. The organization of the trade unions made this competition effective for the worker in his pursuit of wages, just as large corporations made it effective for the employer in his pursuit of profits. The trade unions provided some measure of that "equality of position between the parties, in which," as Mr. Justice Holmes declared in Coppage vs. Kansas, "liberty of contract begins." The interesting fact which emerges from recent events in England, is that this claim of one section of the community to free industrial action was denied by another section, which called itself the community and emphasized the right of the state to exercise control. But what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander. The sympathy of a not inconsiderable body of the nation, even if it was not given to the miners, was alienated from the mine owners, because the owners were felt to be deficient in a sense of responsibility for the effect of their actions upon the future of the country, a deficiency which in the case of the royalty owners amounted to levity.

It is highly significant that even that organ of respectable opinion, the London Times, last year demanded, not the non-interference which characterized the American governmental attitude toward the anthracite strike, but coercive legislation overruling both parties. It was not the solidarity of the miners in demanding their "rights" which gave pause to the normal conservatism of the ordinary citizen but the strange psychological traits displayed by the owners in demanding theirs. For many citizens, quite innocent of expropriatory sentiments of revolutionary enthusiasm—men who had no relish for a general strike—the sacred right of the owners to conduct legitimate business in their own fashion seemed unconvincing in a country of restricted size and in an age of large industries, since the management of these industries affected the lives of no inconsiderable portion of the citizen body and the convenience and prosperity of the rest. An eminent judge decided in substance against this right, and in favor of national regulation. A distinguished and expert commission, on this crucial point, ratified the opinion of Mr. Justice Sankey by its proposed interference with mineral rights. The unwelcome general strike forced the issue to the fore. It may be doubted whether in Britain, this small and most hard-pressed portion of a great Commonwealth, the issue will again recede into the background.

THE responsibility of the directing few to the greater number, whose happiness it is the duty of a good society to procure, is as desirable in the economic as in the political field. Responsibility to one's self alone is as inadequate a safeguard against the abuse of power with a manufacturer as it is with a monarch, and the responsibility of the employers of the majority of the nation to their own consciences must be judged on the same basis as the doctrine of the divine right of kings. As Professor Morris Cohen has recently well pointed out, property is not a natural and indefeasible right but carries with it a species of sovereignty and is subject to the same considerations of democratic rights as is political sovereignty itself.

The essential consideration to be kept in mind is that wherever there is real control of man over man, whether called industrial or political, that control shall be, in substance, democratic control. The same issue which brought into collision Cavalier and Roundhead, of whether the man of superior position, with his superior information and expert councillors, shall not only direct the management of affairs but shall rule, answerable to himself alone, or of whether he shall be answerable in some predetermined manner to the body of the common people, as Ireton or even as Lilburne understood that phrase, has again been raised in a new form. It is necessary to view as an interlude the period when the battle of the parties has been for the extension in the political sphere of the principle of democratic control, during which responsibility to the democracy has come to mean some kind of bungling direction of policy and of government supposed to be exercised by the man in the street. The main line of battle for the democratic principle of "no power without responsibility" sweeps on from the political to the economic field.

THE outlawry of industrial strife, when it assumes the proportions of a strike extending beyond "a single trade or industry"—whatever that may mean—and when in the opinion of the courts it is calculated to "coerce the government, or to intimidate the community," is justified if it is to be accompanied by a moral disarmament of capital and labor. In expanding America, with its economic leeway, this has largely proved possible thanks to a generous willingness to experiment and to the recognition of mutual individual advantage. In a country where there is a stronger tradition classifiying the distinct "two cities" of capital and labor, and where there is less ability to bear the cost of experiment and error, this moral disarmament will involve the clear recognition by both sides of the superior authority of the community and of its right to interfere in economic matters. The present Trades Disputes Bill, while declaring in the name of the rights of the community widespread strikes illegal, and even declaring it to be a criminal offense to bring into "ridicule or contempt" any worker not sharing in such a strike, contains no disclaimer of the *laissez faire* theory so far as the rights of owners and employers is concerned. And yet the inefficiency of management of the vital coal industry, as at present run, has been pointed out by as impartial an observer as a recent president of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Until the British Conservative Government recognizes the logical consequences of its own theory of community rights, and adopts an attitude of at least ostensible impartiality, such as even Signor Mussolini has not disdained, the curtailment of the privilege of the employe to strike, to organize and to collect funds from those who do not signify their unwillingness to contribute, will be resisted with a bitterness which can only be contemplated with apprehension.

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A Cultured Conference

By ISRAEL MUFSON

JUSTICE demands an immediate statement to the effect that the fifth National Convention of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, held recently in Boston was, viewing it in the light of its promoters, quite successful. Major tones of conflict were rarely heard, and the sessions moved along with a smoothness in a sphere of split deliberativeness that must have been highly pleasing to Professor Sheffield, whose elaborate labors kept the delegates properly cubby-holed for calm discussion and to the secretary of the Bureau whose evident desire to keep the convention on a high academic plane was eminently successful.

The sessions were run on a plan engineered by Professor Sheffield. The delegates were divided into discussion groups, each group meeting separately for the discussion of a special subject. The findings were then presented to the convention for action. Only at the beginning and the end of the conference did curricula, text-books, teaching methods, organization, affiliation and finance meet each other for complementary consideration. About three-fourths of an hour was squeezed into the debate on the joint problems at the start of the convention. Then again on the last day the report of each discussion group was duly accepted with a hearty and hasty "Aye," leaving thereafter nothing but a mild and decorous jubilation at election time and so concluding the sittings.

In the subdued atmosphere of the Boston Public Library where the convention was held, no one had the heart to start anything, especially as everyone was aware of the unwritten tradition of the place, though "No Smoking" signs were absent from the walls.

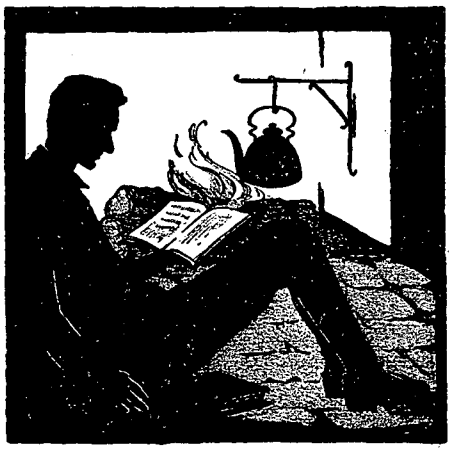
However, other signs on the walls caused quite a flurry among the delegates. These signs, charts prepared by E. C. Lindeman in charge of the Bureau's research, discouragingly showed that languages and expression are fast becoming the popular subjects in workers' classes instead of economics and other equally meaty studies. Many delegates arose to offer reasons for such digressions from what practically every one felt should constitute the curricula of trade union classes. Scott Nearing's voice was heard for the first, and what proved the only, time during the whole convention with the remark that workers would naturally show a dislike for a brand of economics taught by orthodox professors as an apology for the capitalistic system. But before the discussion could get much further the hour struck for the convention to divide itself into groups and an interesting session resolved itself into a split infinitive.

But something remarkable did occur. Unwary folk may have guessed a conspiracy but the writer knows this not to be the case. Three times, in as many sessions, the statement was volunteered by officers of the Bureau and by one invited speaker to the convention, that the primary purpose of workers' education is to educate workers for a better social order; that there would be no excuse for it were it to accept the capitalistic system of society. Beginning with the president of the Bureau, James H. Maurer, in his opening address, taken up in a later session by the chairman of the committee on curricula, Fannia Cohn, and emphasized by Raymond V. Holwell, bi-state director of workers' education for Colorado and Wyoming, the strain was carried through the whole convention proceedings that workers' education stands for a change in society whereby the workers would have opportunities for material, intellectual and spiritual expansion, collectively, denied them under the present system.

Why this question, presumably settled at the time the Bureau was first organized, should be so definitely emphasized at this time would make profitable contemplation for a psychologist—a social psychologist. A layman can only ask questions and let the readers furnish the answers. Are the trends in the Workers' Education Movement such as to force the emphasis as a warning? Is workers' education drifting from its original purpose to such an alarming extent that a restatement of the purposes was necessary to maintain the courage of those engaged in it? Or are the new friends of workers' education in need of definite pointers about workers' education? Interesting questions to answer.

THE outstanding debate centered around a resolution and the report of the group on officers' reports. The resolution was introduced by one member of the Students' Association of the Boston Trade Union College. It held "that the Workers' Education Bureau should go on record as opposing the acceptance by agencies for workers' education of money or other assistance from such institutions as the Carnegie Corporation, the General Education Board, or other organizations fundamentally opposed to the interests of the working class." This same resolution was unanimously adopted at the conference of teachers engaged in workers' education in 1926. But since then a feeling has developed that money donated without strings attached to it is not necessarily tainted. The general opinion, as brought out in discussion, was that since the labor movement is not yet in a position to finance its own educational activities there is no wrong committed if assistance is obtained from sources even bearing a legendary hostility to the organized labor movement. And since many of those present represented workers' education activities financed in large measure by sources from without the movement, the resolution was voted down two to one. Later the same question arose after the reading of the officers' report, which included the statement that no assistance should be sought from any source or foundation not in favor of the aims and purposes of the labor movement. An amendment changing "not in favor" to "hostile" was accepted and the report was adopted.

It would have been interesting to



Abraham Lincoln Studied by Firelight
Courtesy Workers Education Bureau Press

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know the exact status of the workers' education movement in the United States. For the delegates' information, as a basis upon which to build plans for the future, it would have been better if there had been a clear statement, oral or written, showing the number of colleges actually in existence, the number and nature of the classes held, the number of actual enrollments, etc. But no voluntary statement to this effect was forthcoming from any of the officers of the Bureau, and no one thought to ask about it from the floor.

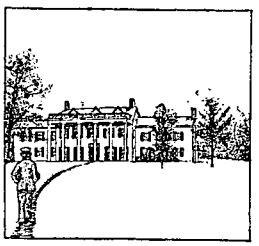
On the whole the fifth convention was quite in tune with the spirit pervading the workers' education movement. It was cultured, dispassionate and though vague and uncertain sometimes, really heading in the direction the labor movement intends it to go. A drive for an endowment fund of $3,000,000 was endorsed and Thomas E. Burke, treasurer of the Bureau, started it on its way by announcing a personal contribution of $1,000.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with New York, Arizona has put into effect an eight-hour law for women workers. The western law is much more comprehensive than the New York measure (see The Survey, April 15, page 81). Arizona's old law permitted the seven-day, 56-hour week. The new law limits the daily hours to eight and the work-week to six days. Women in manufacturing establishments, places of amusement, railroad restaurants or eating houses on railroad property not covered by the old law are included in the new one.

STATION WCFL, CHICAGO, the first labor radio broadcast station in this country, is located on the Municipal Pier. From ten to twelve daily the City of Chicago will have the use of the station without charge for public announcements and addresses by public officials. A microphone has been permanently installed in the mayor's office. WCFL's program, as it is now planned, will include an hour a day of special interest to labor, frequent educational talks, and a great deal of good music. At the dedicatory exercises, John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, said, "Without offering any objections to the method of financing a station by programs paid for by advertisers, it is submitted that the soundest method is by contributions from interested listeners. This method may not be practical for other stations, but it is for WCFL by reason of its principles and the tremendous clientele it is founded to serve."

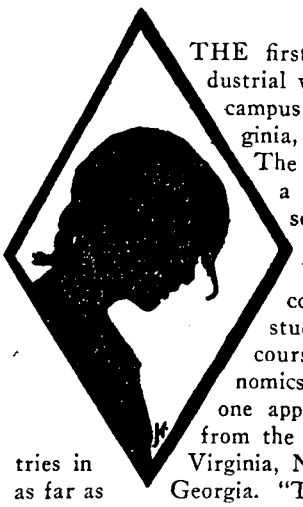
THE CHIEF factors on which American industrial prosperity and success rest, according to the report of the British Government's recent Industrial Commission to America, are mass production, intelligent standardization and simplification of design, friendly relations between capital and labor, prohibition, concentration of manufacture, trusts, cheap electric power, natural resources, machinery, adaptability, huge domestic market, installment buying and the protective tariff. Few comparisons are made between British and American conditions, but the Commission states that it found the standard of living of the workers higher in America than in Britain. It also found that the risks of industry are greater for American than for British workers. In a letter to the Minister of Labor accompanying the report, the Commission observes: "The workers accept experiments toward reducing the cost of production as they have always found that the result of lower costs has been increased consumption and consequently more employment. . . . The adaptability shown by all engaged in the industry to promote efficiency and productivity and eliminate waste in order to secure the greatest benefits which the industry can afford is particularly noticeable."

A CAMPAIGN to raise an endowment of $2,000,000 for Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, New York, has been undertaken with the aim of putting the school on a permanent basis and enlarging its capacity to 100 students instead of the present 42. One million dollars is to be invested to provide an income which will cover half the annual budget of the enlarged school, the balance of which will be taken care of from trade union scholarships and contributions. It is planned to use $350,000 for new buildings and improvements, and the remaining $650,000, invested, would provide a sufficient annual sum for summer institutes, research and extension work. One of the first buildings needed is a men's dormitory, which is to be built through small contributions from labor unions and individuals, and dedicated to the "Rank-and-File of American Labor."



Drawn by A. V. Cook
BROOKWOOD

THE DIRE results predicted for the minimum wage have not followed the enactment of such a law in Massachusetts, according to a study by Arthur F. Lucas, assistant professor of economics at Clark University, and published in a recent supplement to the Annals of the American Academy. In general, Mr. Lucas finds that the minimum wage rates have been accepted by employers. Publicity as a penalty for non-compliance is much more effective in such establishments as retail stores, which sell direct to the consumer, than in factories. While Mr. Lucas is convinced that the law "has undoubtedly helped to improve the condition of working women and girls in Massachusetts" it has not done all that was hoped for it. Such obstacles to the success of the measure as the opposition of employers and the question of constitutionality are not, Mr. Lucas believes, inherent in minimum wage legislation. Discharges because of the law have been infrequent. The minimum wage has not become the maximum. No industry has been seriously injured by the establishment of a minimum wage. Mr. Lucas finds that the law is not being vigorously enforced at present, partly because of a reorganization of the various labor and industrial bureaus and a resulting diffusion of responsibility. He concludes: "It may very well be that the most fruitful action which the government can take in the regulation of wages is not the fixing of definite minimum rates but is the encouragement of what amounts to collective bargaining. The state can provide the machinery for those industries which have shown themselves incapable of settling their difficulties alone. In the last analysis this is what is being done in Massachusetts."



THE first summer school for southern industrial women workers is to be held on the campus of Sweet Briar College, in Virginia, from July 22 to September 2. The undertaking is being carried on by a committee of Southerners, and a scholarship of $125 for each student's tuition and expenses is being raised by the community from which she comes. There will be twenty-four students for this first experiment, and courses will be given in English, economics and physical education. Twenty-one applicants have already been accepted, from the textile, garment and tobacco industries in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and as far as Georgia. "The purpose of this school," according to the announcement, "is to give women in industry an opportunity through study and discussion to develop a deeper appreciation of life; and a clearer understanding of their part and responsibility as industrial workers."

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A Busy Family Plays

By FRANCES SAGE BRADLEY, M.D.

PAUL and Betty were a busy young couple carrying the honestly earned leadership of a thriving town in Appalachia. Paul had always said that his wife ought to have been a business man. She was a fine mixer and ferreted out the good in everybody. She was quick, resourceful, persistent, and had a level head on her straight young shoulders. Like a duck to water she took to the organizing of a Junior League and a League of Women Voters; and accepted with complacency the deference and cooperation of local political aspirants. Then followed clean streets and alleys, better schools, decent movies and milk, and much vaunted enforcement of hitherto inert ordinances. She belonged of course to a woman's club, a bridge club and to some sort of a cultural group. These quite filled her odd moments, though Betty declared that when it came to honest-to-goodness work, her husband was the pace maker, and she had to do these things to keep up with him.

Silhouette by Anna Schirmer

Though barely launched in his thirties, Paul was a member of the school board and was largely responsible for the consolidation of several small one- and two-roomed county schools. He had labored with the quorum court, finally wresting from that body a sufficient appropriation to build a creditable county court house. He had sat up with Commissioner Jenkins until that balker moderated his threat that only over his dead body should a mile of good roads be built until the county had the money in hand; and as president of the country club he had obtained an option on the old Wheatley plantation whose winding streams and rolling slopes fairly entreated to become greens and fairways. Besides these side lines Paul's real job was the management of the Willingham Lumber Company to which appointment he had succeeded his recently deceased father.

Now neither Paul nor Betty had been to Vassar College. Euthenics and eugenics were as a closed book. Beyond a smattering of biology and zoology, beyond the conviction acquired from their home and county demonstration agents that clean, vigorous seed, good soil and intelligent care are necessary for the upgrading of any growing thing, whether vegetable or human, they knew nothing. But they learned.

Nor had the gospel of birth control penetrated to the recesses of Yadkin County. There was genuine disappointment therefore when after four and even five years no small Betties and Pauls had come to take the place of young nieces and nephews who after all were only borrowed. So what did this young couple do but adopt a tiny red-headed brother and sister, and then, as any old granny might have told them, proceed to have two babies of their own?

It was all over before they knew it, and the neat, orderly little home, ample for the needs of a couple and an occasional guest, found itself fairly bulging with the belongings and personalities of four vigorous, husky, demanding youngsters and a pair of dazed but jubilant parents.

They rubbed their eyes and set about a reorganization of the pre-family routine. Mornings were full of milk formulae, baths and things; afternoons, sacred to naps; early-to-beds meant giving up former foursomes at bridge or dinner and the weekly dance at the club. Paul's golf sticks hung dejected in the back hall; Betty visited and marketed over the phone, short cuts scorned in previous days.

About this time Paul was called away to superintend the cutting of a mountain tract of timber which his company had acquired. Freight rates were high and it proved wise to utilize a local saw mill and native labor. Paul decided to stick around and see the thing well started. He built a chute down the mountain side, knocked up shacks and a chow tent, and secured the services of an ex-chef of a dining car, eager to retire for a time from an encounter with a razor in the hands of a subject waiter. He slanted a roof between trees overhanging a clear, bold stream and spread his blanket over a bed of fragrant balsam boughs. Soothed at night by the rippling waters, roused at break of day by the gay singing of birds, released from the tension of the demands of town life, Paul was reminded of a certain little crowded, wriggling home reverberating with the unconscious, unquenchable chorus of young voices, and of a hurrying, scurrying, big-eyed mother. Before night Betty received a wire to fill up the old Dodge with babies, bottles, oranges and cod liver oil, come up to camp and play.

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Did they come? Did they play? And what happened?

Betty was steady at the wheel and before she and the babies reached the gorge, Paul had pried great boulders from the trail and tumbled them down the rugged side of old Nantahala; had uprooted the snarliest snags and filled up enough ruts so the car could chug up on low. He had closed in three sides of one shack for Betty and the babiest one of all. The rest sprawled over the blankets with daddy, squealed and waded in the cold, dancing water, and dammed up a miniature pond for their collection of turtles, craw fish and spring lizards. They made friends with the birds and chipmunks, hunted for late berries, early grapes and grotesque ginseng, and built monumental houses, bridges, towers, of blocks from the mill.

Betty and the babies visited nearby cabins and those far away, Paul tucking "a little un between two big uns" in the rear to keep them from rattling out of the sedan. On the front porch the mothers exchanged experience, patch work, a bottle of elderberry wine for the pattern of a buttonless romper, handy potato parer or new fangled scraper for ro'sin' ye'rs; while the children alternated the time honored tag, base, school, of rural children with the more modern, diversified kindergarten representation of birds, people, incidents which the riotous Pauls and Betties personified. On Saturdays the older children, home from school, climbed the trail and, silent, appraising, slipped from behind stumps, trees, boulders, watching the untoward antics of the city children.

They visited the school and found a group of unclassified youngsters, some bright, alert, capable mentally and physically, and others pale, hollow chested, depressed or queer and difficult—"always," according to the teacher, "having sore throat, tooth ache or tantrums." Betty made friends with them all and secured their zealous support in learning new songs, plays, pageants and the like. She also interested the mothers in the experiment of adding a bottle of milk to a more carefully prepared lunch. Paul found the nearest doctor and dentist willing to clean up and true up every child found below par. In one corner of the school room his men built a work bench and installed a lathe for the boys; while for another, Betty and the girls begged an oil stove and simple cooking equipment. Paul followed the organization of a base ball nine and basket ball team with showers from barrels which the boys hoisted over one corner of the building, and piped water from a lofty spring. The consternation aroused in the hearts of skeptical, solicitous parents by this innovation, was held in abeyance by the enthusiasm of the combatants and the persuasion of the sponsors to risk the hazard until the first suggestion of ill effects.

THEN came time for the County Fair. News items in the Southern Agriculturist and Progressive Farmer, posters, letters sent broadcast, urged all men, women and children to enter the lists and by their exhibits make this the banner fair to date. The publicity fell on deaf ears. "Hit war already cut and dried," they declared, "who'd get this prize, that an' t'other. If the town folks wanted to hog all the prizes, let 'em do all the work," they reasoned. "As for them, they were through with sech."

Betty and Paul listened to their arguments. Then Paul made a special trip to town and conferred with the Chamber of Commerce and the Fair management. Betty meantime had found the women more responsive and, with their connivance, began her campaign. She bragged on young colts and fillies, on calves and yearlings grazing in the cove, and found stolid ewes and rooting sows with families blaating and squealing for recognition. She plunged through forests of towering corn in fields blazing with pumpkin and bronze with chard and rhubarb shoulder high; discovered mammoth beets, turnips, potatoes, cabbage ignored by men used to the luxuriant growth of this fertile soil. To the silent but eager amusement of the women she prodded, cajoled, brow beat the men into filling up the old Ford with their best and showing the town men for once just what men back on the mountain were doing.

THEIR poultry, cattle and stock proved second only to those from the Biltmore estate; their alfalfa, grain, vegetables, fruit and delicious sour wood honey were a credit to any section. But the most popular booth of all was a log cabin built by mountain men and furnished with treasures from their attics, hand made tables, chairs, spool beds and trundles for the children made by grand and great "grandsirs." There were home woven coverlets, spreads, rugs, clothing made by their wives "from back to back" they declared. From the smoke house they rescued sugar cured ham, bacon, and products canned, preserved, dried. Festoons of onions, peppers, leather breeches (snap beans dried in the pod), tobacco, bunches of roots, seed, herbs for medicinal purposes hung from the rafters and decorated the walls, eloquent reminders to the modern housewife of the ingenuity and resourcefulness of her pioneer housewife.

Granny Bryson sat at her loom weaving a run of blankets while Mis' Sukey Tatham, serene, undisturbed, spun wool or heckled flax. From the crane over the big open fire hung pots and kettles, and in the three legged spider on the hearth toothsome possum and taters roasted to a turn while corn dodgers browned and sweetened in the long handled bake oven, hot coals above and below. A generous coffee pot bubbled gently on a hot smooth stone, its pungent fragrance beguiling the passer-by.

Nothing created such lavish and genuine response or contributed so much to the success of the Yadkin County Fair as the exhibits of the rural population, and when the early objectors found themselves strutting round the grounds boasting blue ribbons received, their women folks smiled but kept their own counsel.

Betty lured a few of them to a meeting of her Wednesday Club in town, and members of this group in turn drove out to the mountain where they found inspiration and undreamed latent ability. The organization of a strong Town and Country Club followed. Stimulated by their recent successful diplomacy with their men, certain brave souls ventured to a session of the League of Women Voters, with the avowed intention of "gettin' shet of that ornery Lum Coggins. He fights roosters in his back lot of a Sunday, and takes his stand that soon as a child l'arns one book from kiver to kiver, hits time to talk about gittin' another. A fine school trustee," they sniffed. Generous and spirited discussion followed, and it led to a realization that the aims and needs of country people are comparable to those of city people, and that we work them out better together.

Cold weather and the beginning of the fall term drove the Pauls and Betties home, but in place of the ignorance, indifference, distrust found on old Nantahala there exists today a feeling of friendliness, helpfulness and achievement. Yadkin County is becoming a better place for people to live, and all because—A Busy Family Plays.

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Recreation Centers: Why and what?

By GEORGE W. BRADEN

Special Representative, Western Division, Playground and Recreation Association of America

The following outline of the purposes, aims and organization of various kinds of recreation centers was prepared at the request of the Joint Committee on Neighborhood Centers of the San Francisco Council of Social and Health Agencies. It proved so helpful as an aid in diagnosing problems and promoting plans that it is reproduced for others who are facing the opportunities of the vacation season or of a comprehensive program of recreation which loyally accompanies the calendar through the twelve months of the year.

1. *Why any Recreation Center?*
   - Urban growth
   - The monotony of most industrial occupations
   - The break-up of the family
   - More leisure with no schooling for its use
   - The lighting of our cities
   - The passing of the saloon as the social center
   - Labor becomes conscious of the need to play
2. *Some National Attempts at Establishing Recreation Centers*
   - The German gymnastic centers
   - The Bohemian turners
   - The Danish folk schools
   - The Italian Community Theater and Art centers
   - The English sports fields and church recreation centers
3. *Recreation Centers in the United States*
   - The great forward movement between 1906 and 1912
   - Railroad system centers, like Santa Fe
   - Great corporation units like the Standard Oil Center at Whiting, Indiana
   - Mercantile centers, like Wanamaker's, Philadelphia, and Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia
   - Neighborhood social centers
   - Park field house centers
   - School centers
   - Settlement house centers like Hull-House, Chicago, and Hiram House, Cleveland
   - Church centers
   - The town rural centers, like Brimfield, Illinois
   - Memorial recreation centers, like the McCormack center, Peoria, Illinois
   - Small town recreation centers serving the whole community—Community Arts Center as at Santa Barbara
4. *Factors to be Considered in Establishing a Neighborhood Recreational Center*
   - Type of neighborhood: industrial, suburban, college, average
   - Racial type and tendencies
   - Flow of population
   - Zoning requirements affecting future
   - Existing volunteer agencies
   - Existing public agents
   - Commercial recreation
5. *Specific Problems*
   - Problems of land and structures, size, location, and type of center
   - Problems of administration
   - Size and character of board
   - Is the center to be an independent unit or part of a city wide plan?
   - Is the service for an entire neighborhood and for all ages, both sexes, and different races?
6. *Business Administration*
   - Where are the offices located?
   - What records kept, and why?
   - How long are current records kept together, and how cared for? in the nature of permanent transfer
   - What general type of filing system is used?—card index, loose leaf, fixed books, fire proof containers
   - Board and committee records
   - Complete records of property, easily accessible
   - Down to date inventory
   - Acceptable publicity records
   - Monthly budget check off
   - Service and attendance records
   - Triplicate method of handling orders and supplies
7. *Program*
   - Arranged democratically in plan and in administration
   - Gives the family opportunities to play together as a unit
   - Brings those of marriageable age together in wholesome contact
   - Does not over-emphasize separation of boys from girls
   - Built up on normal interests, not superimposed
   - Ample opportunity for initiative and self expression
   - Both intensive and extensive

Where to Write for More Information

General Sources:

1. The Playground and Recreation Association of America, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2. Recreation Department, Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.
3. Bureau of Education, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. (School Centers)
4. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. (Rural Centers)
5. "The Rural Community Building," by Robert H. Moulton. The Rotarian, September, 1922
6. "Planning and Construction of Community Type Buildings," by Lewis E. Jallade. The Playground, February, 1924
7. "Floor Plans of Community Buildings," by Guy Lowell, Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Local Sources:

1. Brimfield, Illinois—Brimfield Recreation Center
2. Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania—Recreation Center
3. Chicago, Illinois—Hull-House Recreation Center (Neva Boyd)
4. Cleveland, Ohio — Hiram House Recreation Center (George Bellamy)
5. LaSalle, Illinois—LaSalle-Ogelsby Center (Board of Education)
6. Oxnard, California—Recreation Center (Fred Hokin, Executive Secretary, Community Service)
7. Philadelphia, Penn.—Municipal Recreation Centers (William D. Champlin, Supt. of Recreation, City Hall)
8. Salt Lake City, Utah—Recreation Centers in Salt Lake City (Charlotte Stewart, Supt. of Recreation, 112 City and County Building)
9. San Francisco, Calif.—Recreation Centers (Lois M. Williams, Executive Secretary, Community Service Recreation League, 941 Phelan Bldg.)
10. Santa Barbara, Calif.—Recreation Center (Bertha G. Rice, Executive Secretary)
11. Seattle, Washington—Municipal Neighborhood Recreation Centers (Ben Evans, Supt. of Playgrounds, Park Dept., City Hall)
12. Winnetka, Illinois—Community House.

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The Cost of Medical Care

By HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.

THE spirit of the recent conference in Washington on the economic factors affecting the organization of medicine is tersely put in Lincoln's words so appropriately used as introduction to the program: "If we could first know where we are, and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do and how to do it." The inability of people to pay the cost of modern scientific medicine was thrown down as a challenge to start discussion. There followed a sketch of the maladjustments from which the disorganization of medicine suffers, and as a suitable third side of the triangle came descriptions of recent attempts to provide more adequate medical service.

With his well-known mastery of sources of information and sledge-hammer concentration of facts, Louis I. Dublin related the assembled records and estimates of medical costs. The Bureau of Labor Statistics says $60 per family per year. Detroit's family welfare agency finds workmen's families pay $80. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company itself found that its employes paid $80 or more a year. So it is estimated that of the $70,000,000,000 of our national income from all sources, from $3,000,000,000 to $4,000,000,000 is spent on illnesses, including payments to physicians, dentists, hospitals, nurses and druggists. Apparently physicians get half of this payment; dentists about 20 per cent; druggists and instrument makers another 16 per cent for medicines, dressings, and various appliances; hospitals 7 per cent; nurses 5 per cent.

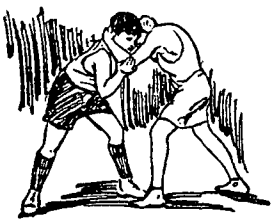
Baffling problems in diagnoses, long illnesses, operative and surgical costs, face the patient and family with incalculable expenses often threatening financial catastrophe. Hence the great increase in dispensary care, until now 10 per cent of the treatment of the sick is in dispensaries throughout the country. No one at present is making a foot-

path through the economic morass which threatens to submerge much of a very precious inheritance. This universal intimate experience of sickness becomes a staggering load, much of which is preventable and could be infinitely better distributed.

Leo Wolman came still closer to the problem of relative costs when he showed that 67 per cent of our population have family incomes of $1,450 a year or less, and only 6 per cent have incomes of $2,900 or more. And again he finds that 90 per cent of us have annual incomes of less than $2,000, and even after the increase of total national income of 36 per cent in the years 1921-1926, the median income in 1926 had increased only 20 per cent since 1918, and at present is somewhere between $1,350 and $1,400 a year.

Are we ready to trust any government of any state or city in this country with the collection and expenditure of $80 of our money each year for our benefit in sickness? Remember our fantastic excursion into medical care and compensation by which we are paying through the Veterans' Bureau about $570,000,000 this year to help a fraction of the 5,000,000 men who were under arms in the World War—and this in an administration with economy as its slogan.

Dr. C. C. Pierce, speaking with the authority of the United States Public Health Service, pushed home the argument for revision of our present methods by telling us that more than a third of all sickness is entirely unattended, and that but 38 per cent of us have any kind of dental care. He sees among the unsolvable problems of today that of bringing the benefits of periodic health examinations to people of small means.



Michael M. Davis urged the importance of relating the incomes to the amount of sickness. The lower the income the more the sickness, almost universally. He finds that about a quarter of all the families of the country have serious illness within a year, for which they must pay between one and five hundred dollars. While for 75 per cent of us the annual cost of sickness is low and quite bearable, for the other quarter of the nation's families, it is heavy. Among the questions he wants answered is: What can a family of moderate means get in the way of prevention and care of sickness for $40 or $80? Not only inadequate income, but inadequate medical service is found to be at fault, and itself to be a cause of unnecessary sickness by omission or commission. Relative values in medical care may be expressed personally in terms of family distress or catastrophe.

THERE followed a discussion of the manifestations of maladjustment in medical practice, illustrated by inadequacy of personnel and financial support for preventive agencies, both official and voluntary; shortage and inaccessibility of physicians and equipment for the care of the sick in private practice; expensive employment of inferior types of treatment; unfairness to the individual family practitioner of the present distribution of payment for special and operative services; insufficient interest and information of physicians in private practice in the resources of preventive medicine.

In enlarging upon these maladjustments, Dr. W. C. Rappleye told of the distribution of recent medical graduates: 40 per cent or more go directly into the specialties; 75 per cent locate in communities of 10,000 or more, and half in cities with populations over 50,000. He finds that 16 per cent of physicians are in whole-time salaried posi-

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tions and 18 per cent more receive salaries for part-time professional work. Then he pictured the changes to be wrought in the next thirty years by the shifting ratios between physicians and the population they serve. With 4,000 physicians completing their professional training each year at about 28 years of age, we shall see the lowest level in ratio of physicians to population at present rates of national growth in the year 1945, when there will be one physician to 1,400 people, while at present there is one to 800—a provision we shall not again reach until 1960.

Is medical care provided at present for any considerable community with adequacy? And if so, at what cost? For the answers there came testimony from colleges and schools, from shoe factory towns and mining centers. Drs. John Sundwall and William Darrach told of the health fees from $1 to $40 per student gathered by the administration of state universities and private boarding schools to provide elaborate protective and treatment services for young people and their teachers. Drs. A. J. Lanza and Daniel C. O'Neill brought first-hand records from the industrial field. If the consumer pays two and one-half cents in the price of each pair of shoes for the provision of medical care of the factory hand and his family with good results, who is to arrange for the treatment of the consumer at large, or can he self-organize for his own benefit? Industrial medicine offers a wide scale of benefits at from $2 to $25 per employe per annum and has not reached perfection at either level.

Finally we were all brought up standing by the sturdy challenge of Edward T. Devine who thought it dangerous to demonstrate the inadequacy of medical care without a plan to offer for the redistribution of wealth. He warned us that neglect, injustice and suffering will follow any fragmentary dealing with sickness care and prevention.

To clear ourselves of the honest opinion of many that we are retarded socially, backward in organization and infantile in our civilization as compared with contemporary western European nations, at least in the serious consideration of sickness and its bearing upon our economic progress, a five-year committee was forthwith created under the leadership of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, from whom we may expect thorough and honest searching and declaration of facts, so that we may know "what to do and how to do it."

Against Bears, Beetles and Bacteria

HARDY perennial among the objections to the extension of work for the public health is the charge that when effective it preserves the unfit members of society, who might die young in the natural course of events, and that by giving them a chance to live and propagate their kind, it lowers the efficiency and the resistance of the whole human race. Recently, within twenty-four hours, two resounding slaps at that pessimistic philosophy were struck by scholars with the highest qualifications to speak for their respective fields: by the addresses at Yale University by Sir George Newman, chief medical officer of the British Ministry of Health, technician for the Empire through a score of ministries; and the paper read by Professor Herbert S. Jennings of Johns Hopkins University before the annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association at Indianapolis, marshalling the evidence of the biologist as to the compatibility or incompatibility of health progress and race progress. Because of their profound bearing on all public health work, these papers are here abstracted in some detail.

Popular fallacies to the contrary, Sir George Newman asserted, the work of Darwin

> changed the whole method of man's rational approach to his problems, whatever they were. . . . Man learned in an orderly way to apply his powers to the solution of his problems. He found that struggle with pestilence must be organized and not left to casual and empirical efforts; it must be positive and constructive and must find its strength in the resistant body of man. Disease is being steadily controlled, life is prolonged and the personal and social capacity of the individual is being enlarged. Probably at no time in the long history of civilization has there been a brighter prospect of the health and contentment opening before the individual citizen.

Silhouette by Anna Schirmer

Man, as Professor Jennings reminded the Indianapolis meeting, is only following the law of all living creatures in endeavoring to select the conditions which form a part of life:

> All organisms are forced to defend themselves in manifold ways against other organisms that seek to destroy them; against bears, beetles, bacteria. All organisms must protect themselves against the injurious forces of nature; against heat and cold, and wind and wet; against starvation and repletion; against unfit food and drink; against bumps, bruises and broken bones; against plagues and poisons. From amoeba through the oyster up to man, life is a struggle for existence; there is a mere commonplace. If any organism ceased this struggle, ceased to select its environment, ceased to protect itself, its kind would become extinct in a generation.
>
> But are there limitations that must be placed on this protective struggle? Are there paradoxical situations at which success in the struggle makes for degeneration and destruction, instead of for the survival and prosperity which are its direct objective? Are there methods of protection, of defense, which organisms must not employ; methods that overshoot themselves and fall on the other side? May the struggle for existence be waged too efficiently, so that its indirect results turn against and destroy those directly reached?
>
> Such are the general biological questions that underlie the criticism, the forebodings of evil, directed upon public health work. Are there junctures at which man must adopt, in opposition to his practice for the last 20,000,000 years, in opposition to his most masterful and clamorous impulses, the maxims, resist not evil, resist not death? How shall we know these junctures? What is their nature? And specifically, does the activity of the social worker, the public health officer, fall in this class?

Modern work in genetics —with banana flies, for example—shows junctures at which the indiscriminate protection of survival and propagation may tend toward degeneration. Experimental biol-

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ogy shows that at the beginning any organism is a complex thing, composed of a great number of separable substances called genes. If some of these sets of genes are defective, the individual will be defective in certain respects. "If the thyroid secretion is defective, either from poor genes or poor nutrition, the individual fails to develop normally; it becomes that pitiful, half-formed thing, a cretin, an idiot." Our present knowledge of chemistry can cancel or correct some undesirable things in the store of genes; can feed the cretin, for example, with the thyroid hormone which will make him a human being. The defect is remedied for the individual—but not for his descendants. His life may be made as comfortable and pleasant as lies within the power of present science—but he must not be allowed to pass on known defects to future generations. The only remedy from the point of view of the race is to stop the propagation of persons who bear defective genes, widening our knowledge so that we may recognize not only the obviously defective persons, but the tenfold greater number of the apparently normal who also may bear defective children.

The public health worker must take this fact seriously; a burden of responsibility is placed on him; he *must* become genetically minded, eugenically minded. If he promotes, in the congenitally defective propagation as well as survival, his work does indeed tend toward a measure of racial degeneration. But it is the propagation, not the survival, that is the central point. . . . The difficulties of ending the careers of defective genes by preventing propagation of their bearers are as nothing compared with the hopeless proposal to allow defective individuals to waste away and die unaided. . . . Technically, the great difficulty lies in the fact that the great majority of defective genes are stored in normal individuals, and that recognition of these storehouses is not yet possible. Before that can be done, genetics must advance far beyond its present point.

Is there reason to hold that public health work is indeed preserving individuals with defective genes?

There can be little doubt that, other things being equal, some genetic constitutions are more readily attacked by plague, by smallpox, by typhoid, by pneumonia, by tuberculosis, than are others. Certain combinations of genes are more likely to come off victorious in a struggle with a wildcat; or to survive a bite from a rattlesnake. . . . And removing any of these sources of danger—cutting off plague or pneumonia or wildcats or rattlesnakes or subjection to cold—does permit combinations of genes to survive and propagate that otherwise could not do so.

But for all such cases the essential question is this: If the environmental agent—whether disease, weather, or wild beast—can be controlled, are the individuals thereby saved undesirable, unfit, *in other respects,* to be citizens of the world? . . . The victims of smallpox, yellow fever, hookworm, malaria, of sunstroke, frostbite, lions—are they individuals with such serious genetic defects as will make them or their descendants obnoxious degenerate members of the community, even when those plagues have been banished by hygiene and invention?

Of course this is, for every separate case, a question of fact, to be determined by investigation. In some cases it is now clear that some individuals saved do bear deficient genes; these are the cases for which the remedy is cessation of propagation. In certain other of the plagues of humanity the question is still open; such perhaps are tuberculosis and cancer. . . . But for most of the matters with which the public health worker deals, there appears to be no indication whatever that the individuals preserved are undesirable, or at a disadvantage, in a world in which the attacking agent has been controlled. There is no ground, in man, for holding that all differences in genes imply defectiveness in one or the other. . . .

The practice of hygiene, of public health, is but one further link in a chain that goes back to the beginning of life. Amoeba covers itself with a semi-permeable membrane, admitting some chemicals, excluding others. Protective coverings become in other animals more and more efficient—the skin, hair, feathers, the heavy shell of the oyster, the armor plates of dinosaur and armadillo. Microscopic enemies that penetrate these defenses find the body fluids charged with destruction. Elaborate internal mechanisms are developed for keeping the temperature high and uniform. Strength of body, quickness, agility, the development of claws and teeth—these seize the advantage by transforming the defensive into an offensive. Acuteness of senses, cunning, inventiveness, supplement all these methods. Cooperative action registers an enormous advance. Shelter, clothes, are found or devised; fire taken into service; food cultivated; weapons invented; machines produced; the properties of substances tested; new ones compounded. Some organisms proceed to that systematic elaboration of methods for discovery and application of knowledge that we call scientific research; the most powerful aid yet devised for bringing the environment under control.

Hygiene, medicine, the arts of public health—these things are but later terms in the long series that begins where amoeba takes in certain substances and rejects others. . . . Cessation of this process of adapting ourselves to the conditions is unnecessary, undesirable, impossible.

School Clearing Houses

By L. A. CRAIGHAN, R.N.

WE are learning a great deal at the present time about the segregation of school children on the basis of mental capacity but the public has not yet discovered the need for a temporary segregation of children on the basis of physical capacity.

Dr. Josephine Baker and others estimate that 2 per cent of our school children have organic heart disease. Numbers of children returning to school after acute illness have heart conditions that could be corrected by a proper school program of rest. These children are at once lost in the crowd and are subjected to the same mental and physical strain as the normal child. Routine temporary segregation of convalescent children into special classes where they could be kept under observation would prevent many a disaster. Perhaps another 5 per cent of our school children have spinal curvature, flat foot, or other minor deformity that interferes with health; 5 per cent have, or have had, tuberculous disease of the lungs; and 25 per cent are suffering from malnutrition.

In every school building one room should be set apart for a special health class of mentally normal children. In this class should be placed the nervous, the malnourished, the cardiacs (for temporary observation) and every child returning to school after acute communicable disease. A weekly clinic at the school and a nurse for medical social work would give most of these children the supervision needed to restore them to normal physical condition.

The health classes would serve as clearing houses from which the salvaged children would return to regular work, and the problem cases could be transferred to preventoriums or to a special central school for intensive health work. Such a program of segregation would provide a mechanism by which physically defective children would be discovered and automatically shifted to the places best suited to their condition. The program of the health classes could include a modified academic program, long quiet periods when the children would rest, lying down on cots, and bread and milk lunches at recess.

The central school would cover a longer day than the regular schools, with provision for rest, (*Continued on page* 346)

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EDUCATION

Labor's Laboratory School

By NELLIE M. SEEDS

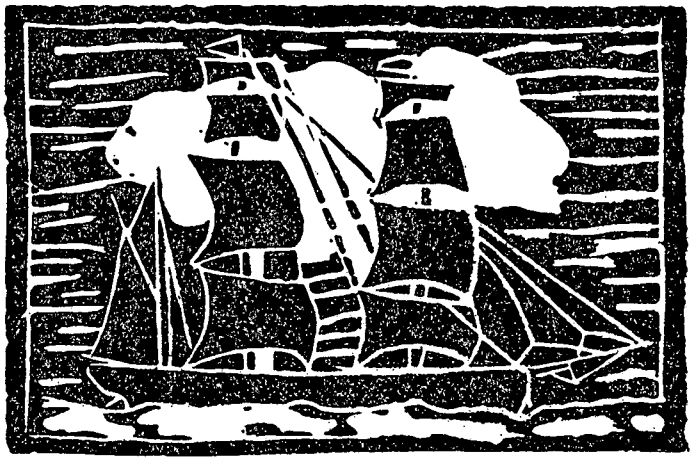
Wood-cuts by pupils of Manumit School

IN the foothills of the Berkshire Mountains, sixty-six miles north of New York City, labor is trying out a new venture in the field of experimental education.

Manumit School, as it is called, was founded two years and a half ago by William and Helen Fincke, who contributed to the enterprise their fertile and well-stocked dairy farm of 177 acres. The present buildings consist of an old colonial farmhouse with its barns and outhouses, one small cottage which is used as a dormitory, two small shacks used as a carpenter and print shop, an arts and crafts shop, a gymnasium and boy's dormitory, and a director's home. A tumbling trout stream furnishes opportunity for swimming and youthful experiments in the art of navigation. In the summer the hillsides and broad fields can be used for crops; in the winter they can be used for coasting and skiing, the temporary ice pond for skating. Milking, caring for the horses, pigs, cattle and chickens, ploughing, planting, harvesting, and truck gardening complete the circle of projects in which the children are free to engage.

Manumit School is controlled and directed by the Manumit Associates, a voluntary group of men and women actively identified with the labor movement or with educational institutions or projects. The school has been endorsed by a large number of trade unions and labor federations and individuals prominent in the labor movement. Its thirty-eight children represent nineteen different trades, with a few whose parents are not connected with any trade union.

Manumit School by no means represents a separatist movement. Its children represent a true cross section of life. Most educational experiments that have been successful attribute their success to the fact that they start with a picked group. Manumit hopes to show the feasibility of the new education methods with a representative public school group, under conditions which are attainable for the average public school parent. If it succeeds in so doing, it can offer a direct contribution to the whole public school system. For as the laboratory school for the labor movement, Manumit can arouse public opinion which will demand the improvement and broadening of our public schools, whose level can never rise until the level of public intelligence rises and bestirs itself consciously toward that end.



By Sam Zausner, aged 11

Many experimental schools have been started for the children of the well-to-do. Manumit is the first to be started by workers for their own children.

With its acreage Manumit can use as project material current economic processes, rather than artificially devised schemes. It contemplates a comprehensive view of the child's need for physical activity and the cultivation of health habits as a routine of life. It is interested in mental hygiene oversight, aesthetic development, civic responsibility. The entire school organization, in short, is planned to serve as an integrating life experience.

In still another aspect, Manumit School can be viewed as a far-sighted social enterprise. Presupposing the permanence of our metropolitan areas, it contemplates quite seriously the possibility of demonstrating how feasible it would be to have groups of public school children, at first during the summer months, radiate out from the centres of population for their education; in other words, to reconstruct education on a definite zone system and move metropolitan schools to the outlying areas. A successful demonstration school would be the first step in the working out of such a social scheme.

Because of its intimate relationship with the school problem, Manumit is seriously concerned further with the improvement of human relationships in the home. Through the school must eventually come the influence that will reconstruct the home. If it is to be saved as a social institution, some offsetting influence must be found to counteract within it the radical disintegration which has been brought about by a combination of our social attitudes and by economic pressure. The child in the home acquires certain reactions toward life, he establishes his values, his sense of relationship to the community. The school must take the child from the home and return him again to the home equipped and prepared to cope with the problems and conflicts which exist there. No ready or easy solution can be offered to enable the school to rehabilitate the home, but Manumit is at least aware of the direct responsibility which the school does and should bear.

Manumit believes that education, in its last analysis, is life, not lessons. Its methods are free, but scientific. Its approaches are factual and concrete, through projects which the children

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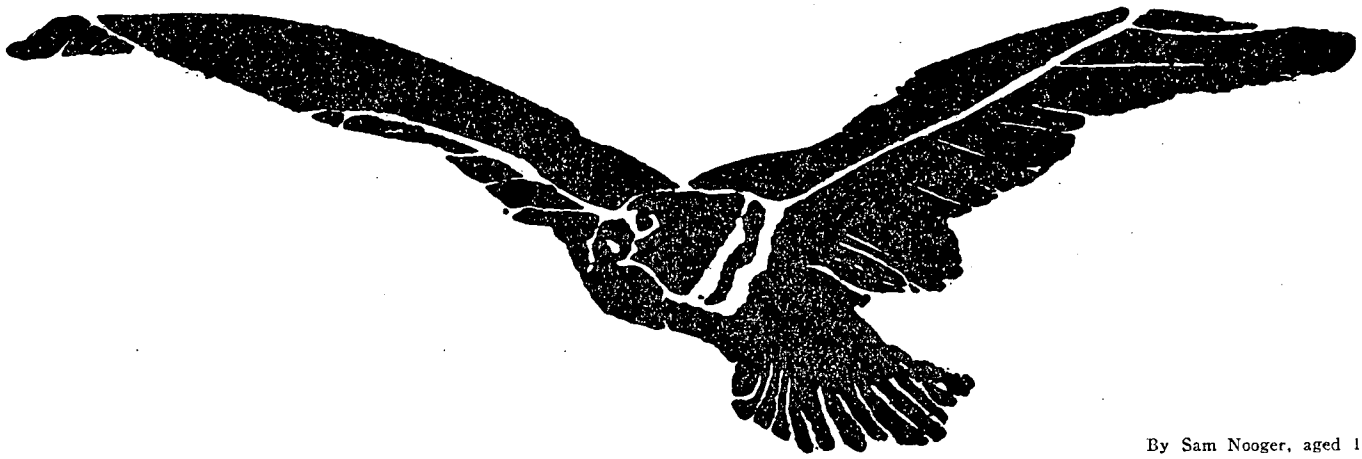

By Sam Nooger, aged 12

select for themselves. The community is self-governing and democratic. One person one vote, on all questions save those of health, safety, and educational procedure, is the principle governing the weekly community meeting. Required academic standards are met. But Manumit endeavors to do so by teaching children rather than subjects. It offers no prizes nor punishments, but substitutes for authoritarian control the discipline of life itself in a cooperative social group.

The curriculum of Manumit includes the essentials of arithmetic, English, social science, natural science, creative music, art and craft work. The children study in age groups, and a conscious effort is made to correlate the instruction of all departments. In the music department, for example, the centralizing theme is the orchestra. Instruments are manufactured in the carpenter shop, painted in the art shop, and played in the studio. From these simple hand-made instruments, zithers, ukeleles, drums, made from cigar boxes, chalk boxes, cheese boxes and wooden chopping bowls, the child who evinces unusual musical ability advances to the more complicated piano, cornet, banjo, or violin. But Manumit is more desirous of drawing out the musical expression of the many, than of cultivating the talent of the few.

Interest is always the motive which stimulates the child to creative activity. Manumit endeavors to create an atmosphere in which he can freely express his entire personality. It recognizes the dignity of manual labor, and practices democracy rather than preaches it, for all of the work of the school is shared by all of the community alike. The responsibility thus placed upon the children develops in them the independence, initiative, power of self-direction and control which are so vitally needed by the citizens of a democratic nation. Manumit endeavors to make these children of workers proud of their fathers and mothers who work, and of the labor movement which they represent, to give them a fair perspective on labor's past efforts to achieve a better world, to equip them to play their part intelligently and scientifically, and with a new zest for life's adventure.

New Doors Open

By RUTH GILLETTE HARDY

THIS year's was the seventh meeting of the Progressive Education Association and the first, I believe, to move West. Although less than two hundred were present from schools outside Cleveland, this number represented an almost equally large number of schools. Private schools, chiefly country day schools, made up almost the entire group, yet the most active corner of the exhibit hall was that occupied by the public school of Winnetka. In Cleveland itself and in the suburbs, the public schools were much alive to our significance.

Progressive education has arrived in the established order of things. No longer can it be called "experimental;" there is a recognizable technique. "Creative" seems a bit exaggerated when one watches the changing fashions taking hold; this season we learn civilization no more by way of the Indians, but by building a Viking hall. (Next year someone may discover my beloved Melanesians and the exhibition will be swathed in grass mats and *tapa*.) The perennial sceptic rises in me to inquire whether the young stuff may not "jell" too soon, before all its proper sugar is melted in.

The Association this year became institutionalized only to the extent of securing a full-time executive secretary, whose inaugural address summed up his observations during a tour of the progressive schools of the country and attempted to evaluate the growth and the weaknesses which the movement as a whole now shows.

The formal meetings of the conference suffered from being held in a church auditorium too large for our numbers and conversational voices; it was difficult to maintain a creative spirit while one's eye was forced to wander over the machine-stencil reliefs of violet compo-marble which filled the apse of a peculiarly debased neo-Roman basilica. The most lively meeting was, for this or some other reason, Keeping Parents Informed About the Development of Their Children, held at the headquarters hotel. Although in a progressive school a child lives more of his true life than he did in the readin', writin', 'rithmetic shop of tradition, yet the inter-action with the home is far closer than when

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the sole medium of communication was the report card.

What school can do to straighten out tangled home relations by tactful intervention, how much more the home inevitably creates or mars character, be the school ever so bad or ever so good, is continually before the eyes of the progressive teacher. The tool of the progressive school, used with increasing technical precision, is the detailed record of observation. Eugene R. Smith, headmaster of the Beaver Country Day School, spoke with authority and real insight of what that meant. His illustration was a story of the irate father arriving to demand what right the school had to complain of *his* son, who was left for a half hour to cool himself on the complete folder of his boy's day-to-day record, while the headmaster was the equivalent of "in conference." At the end of the half hour the father only wanted to know what he could do to help toward improvement. Too often, the old-fashioned school, unless it was dealing with gross misconduct, could not prove its case; the technique of the progressive school should not only prove but also clarify any case.

That meeting in each conference which, by common consent, is most delightful is the final one given over to Ten Minute Contributions from the Field. Two forcibly beautiful impressions were left on my mind from the morning's offerings which convey the fundamentals of the progressive education movement.

Laura Garrett, presenting the summer camp for the first time as an educational institution and, speaking more philosophically, Elsie Wygant of the Francis W. Parker School of Chicago, stressed the leisure that derives from concentration and, correlatively, the need for leisure in which the child can concentrate. Formal school work, Miss Wygant urged, must be motivated by the need of the creative spirit. Both the formal work and the child's personality are endangered by comparison with others in marks, grades and such devices.

Even stronger was the impression made by the two speakers on the training of teachers for the new schools; a work far less developed than the new schools in which they will work. Marietta Johnson, pioneer in this as in so much else, stirred her audience by her plea for signs of growth as a criterion of a flourishing child; thus the training of the teacher lies in experiencing the means of growth, such as handicraft, rhythm, story-telling and nature, and in observing the child a-growing. But more fundamental because he neither subordinated the child to the teacher as does the traditional pedagogy, nor the teacher to the child as would Mrs. Johnson's philosophy, nor leaves them separate units rotating in their own spheres, as does too much of our present-day routine text-book test schooling, was the significant viewpoint suggested by James Tippett of the Lincoln School of New York. His interest is in the mutual growth of the child's and the teacher's personality at work. The test of good teaching as he defines it is the contribution each makes to each; the teacher's joy in setting a stage of environment based on a scientific interest in child life; the child's joy in finding himself through creation.

Even machine repeated bas-reliefs before one's eyes could not destroy the lift of such vision. A generation to whom such possibilities in education are open won't titivate its nerves, after its eyes have gone dull, with highly colored repetitions, sumptuous only in expense. One sceptical listener came away with renewed hope and courage after all.

COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE in the Ozarks is an experiment in cooperative education. In the intervals of lectures, recitations and study, faculty and students have cleared the college farm, erected the study hall, dormitories and library, all of a frontier simplicity of architecture and construction, and carried on both the housekeeping and the agricultural processes. This summer Commonwealth is extending its activities to render service to the community in which it is located. During the summer months, while the students are away, earning their tuition and pocket-money for next year, the college plant is to be thrown open to an experiment in adult education. Men and women of the mountain farms and villages nearby are invited to "a summer school of rest and recreation," which will include "evening readings in poetry and literature, lectures and forums on present day political, economic and social problems . . . moonlight hikes, all-hour swimming, picnics and outdoor and indoor dancing." The college faculty will conduct informal classes and act as hosts and hostesses. No tuition fee will be asked, and "one dollar a day will cover board, lodging and the educational and recreational incidentals."

DO THE boys and girls in a large city high school select their school on the basis of intelligent guidance? How far are they conscious of their goal before or after graduation? An attempt to answer these questions was made by Kenneth W. Wright and Ellen E. Garrigues of De Witt Clinton High School, New York, during the closing school year. A questionnaire, put before the 6,000 members of the student body, asked why each pupil chose that particular school and what plans he had for the future—to work before graduation, after graduation, to go to college, or "undecided." Half the students chose DeWitt Clinton because it offered a general course, one-sixth because of its reputation, one-sixth because it was recommended, and the rest for scattering reasons, including location. 61 per cent planned to go to college, 17 per cent to work after graduation, 4 per cent to work before graduation and 17 per cent were undecided. A report of the survey adds, "This would be very gratifying if a large number of these ambitious young men were not foredoomed to disappointment. But the preferred colleges, forced to eliminate a large proportion of those clamoring for admission, demand in most cases an average of 75 per cent in the applicant's high school work. Thus the holder of a mediocre record is turned away from one door after another, until he either comes to rest in some struggling institution too anxious for students to quibble over standards, or he abandons his search in disgust and gets a job."

AN ENDOWMENT of $100,000, putting its radical educational experiment on a permanent basis, is being sought by the Modern School of Stelton, N. J. The school, "founded by workers, maintained by workers for the children of workers" is located in the famous Ferrer colony. Stelton was one of the pioneer schools in making the attempt to "base its activities on the child's spontaneous interest." So far as it has a curriculum, "it aims to represent as much as possible of human experience and aspiration, to study the universe in its relations to man's problems and hopes. Everything includes the purpose of progressive life. The effort is to exclude nothing essential to that end."

FIRST aid for parents who are trying to choose either a camp or a school for Jessie and Johnny is offered by Children, the Magazine for Parents, in two pamphlets by Eva v.B. Hansl. Choosing the School and Choosing the Camp state briefly the various phases of the problems involved and include a brief and pointed "catechism" and an intelligent bibliography.

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Books in Our Alcove

"There's a Screw Loose Somewhere"

LOCKSTEP AND CORRIDOR. *An Autobiography by Charles L. Clark, Convict No. 5126, Illinois State Penitentiary. University of Cincinnati Press. Illustrated. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

This is the unique book review—the autobiography of a convict reviewed by an ex-convict. Jack Black who contributed his own views on criminals in his memoirs of a yeggman—You Can't Win—last fall (see The Survey for December 1, 1926) now appraises the conclusions of Convict No. 5126, Illinois State Penitentiary. We have here expert testimony on the life of criminals. Jack Black spent thirty years of his life in and out of jail. Then Fremont Older helped him get straight, and he has been librarian of the San Francisco Call. Just now he is at Culver City, California, doing a prison play in the movies for the Metro-Goldwyn Company. Judge Charles W. Hoffman, of the Court of Domestic Relations at Cincinnati, says of Lockstep and Corridor: "The real merit of this book is that it affords the material for the study of the actuating motives and factors in the life history of a veteran, professional criminal, the conventional offender against society, working from his earliest days along the lines of standardized methods of crime. . . . It stands unique in the literature of crime."

LOMBROSO spent years and years trying to prove, in terms of biology, that there is a "criminal type," "half lunatic, half savage." If Lombroso did any good it was buried with his bones. Charles L. Clark, prowler and stick-up, now finishing his eighth felony sentence, steals a few transient hours from the corroding cares of Joliet prison and writes his most interesting autobiography. Clark doesn't try to prove anything. He sets forth a plain unvarnished tale of his doings —and undoings, and is content to say at the end, of himself and his sidekickers, "There's a screw loose somewhere." Lombroso's conclusions have been exploded. Clark's conclusions will never be exploded, for there is a screw loose somewhere. Well then, who's got the screw driver?

It would appear, from current press reports, that the Hon. Caleb Baumes of New York has it. Our California State Legislature probably borrowed it, for they have passed "fifty pieces of legislation" tending to the suppression of crime. Yet, a week after the bills were signed by the governor, we have the same old "Saturday special" bank stick-up at Los Angeles. No doubt the stick-ups were preparing to run away from California because of the new drastic laws and had to have "running expenses." Anyway, before you swallow the Baumes law and other "just as good" substitutes you'd better put your nose between the pages of Lockstep and Corridor. A careful reading of its lines and what's between its lines will give you pause, and you may conclude there's a screw loose in other quarters. And here's something from Governor Clifford Walker of Georgia about the Baumes law, under press date of May 15:

THE CONNOISSEUR

From a woodcut for the magazine Book Notes by Anton Lock

The extreme crime wave reformers would abolish parole, probation and the indeterminate sentence, increase the severity and length of punishment, and frighten human nature into submission.

A harshly mechanical system of penalties strengthens the sentimentalists' plea for clemency and encourages the unscrupulous lawyer to acquit his client by unethical means. . . . One state adopts a penalty of death for hold-up with a weapon not appreciating the necessity it puts upon the bandit to kill his victims and thus prevent them from pursuing and identifying their assailant.

It hardly seems necessary to prove that crime cannot be prevented by fear of punishment or by harsh, cruel and inhuman treatment. Such methods have been given a fair trial. . . . There is no short-cut to the transformation of a delinquent. It must be attained by the long road of scientific improvement of our penal system.

Listen to this—from George Bernard Shaw—under same date—May 15:

To punish these people [criminals] satisfies our vindictive instincts. We hurt them for the satisfaction of hurting them, not that two blacks make a white, but that we think one good black deserves another. The punishment costs money and harms both us and its victims. . . . We have the grace to be ashamed of this and invent excuses or nice names for it. We use the word "retributive" instead of "vindictive" and we pretend that our ferocity deters people from crime.

It is true that cruelty would be a deterrent, if it could be made the inevitable consequence of crime. . . . It is surprising how a small penalty will deter if it is certain. But criminologists have long since had to admit that as certainty cannot be secured, punishment, though useful as an excuse for vindictiveness, is, as a preventive of crime, a dud.

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This is highbrow lingo that I've quoted, but it rings true to me. Now turn to Lockstep and Corridor and you get the same thing—dramatized—in lowbrow lingo—plain, blunt, one-syllable words. More, this book is a prime cut from life in the underworld—true to its last word, and I want to recommend it to that half who don't know how the other half lives; and to sociologists and investigators and crime commissions; to judges, jurors, prosecutors and policemen. You are all there, right in the book, gentlemen, just as you are, some crooked, some square. If you don't recognize yourself you will at least recognize some one you know.

What an array of characters line up for you—crooked and honest thieves, crooked and honest "fences," crooked and honest lawyers. The trusty convict—who could have run away any day but wouldn't throw down the warden who gave him a good job—sawing his way out of prison at night and "beating it on the square." "Jim Welch," the only prisoner who could keep the knitting machines in order—consider that: only one machinist in a big penitentiary. That proves what Clarence Darrow says: "They [the convicts] were not scholars. They had no trades. They had not been carefully trained for the job of living. If what is so tritely called crime shall ever disappear the change must come through the education of the youth to some calling or trade that will give him a chance to live as others live. With this training probably most crime would disappear."

If you want to know about the big machine that's geared—and guaranteed to grind out criminals read this book. Brother Clark doesn't preach or pray—just states facts, and he's a good loser, too.

There is a good, solid foreword by Judge Charles W. Hoffman of Cincinnati, and a most complete criminological summing up of the subject by Earle Edward Eubank, distinguished head of the Department of Sociology of the University of Cincinnati.

JACK BLACK

In Gangland

THE GANG: A STUDY OF 1,313 GANGS IN CHICAGO. *Frederic M. Thrasher. University of Chicago Press. 571 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

HOW appropriate in these days of crime waves and beer running that Chicago should give the world a book on the gang! One opens the book with visions of flivver squads, machine guns and jail breaks but before turning many pages finds himself in the empire of the gang, wondering why so much mystery has been draped about the subject. The gang turns out to be an ordinary spontaneous play group that begins with mischief and sometimes ends conspicuously with organized crime and bad politics. Gangland is an interstitial area, a slum between areas of respectability and decay, where misconduct is high and social life low. Nobody is to blame and no single remedy applied locally will cure. Force only aggravates the problem. It is a problem involving the whole city. There is here quest for romance and adventure but no less natural than human behavior anywhere. Thrasher nails the boast of the Boy Scouts that their boys are never numbered among the gangsters. His answer is simple: the B. S. A. does not invade the realm of the gangster. B. S. A. volunteers will not go there.

Can a college professor who has never been a gangster write on this subject? The book seems to answer in the affirmative though it should be added that it was not written out of the experience and study of Thrasher alone. A hundred cooks stewed the broth and the findings were checked against the observations and experience of gangsters, policemen, politicians, newspapermen. After the fashion of sociological research in Chicago where scores of studies are carried on and the findings pooled, this book emerged, as it were from the council table. Much credit is due to Robert E. Park who wrote the editor's preface, for the journalistic arrangement of the material.

The sub-title implies that the author discovered 1,313 gangs in Chicago. No one can know that many gangs and keep his data straight. The press made much of this number, to Thrasher's hurt. He does not say there were that many criminal gangs as implied nor does he say he knew them all. He got the number through a questionnaire survey and perhaps used it to satisfy statistical hounds who recognize nothing as true unless it is counted. The second objection will come from the practical folks. Thrasher is safe in a classroom in Andy Gump's home town, Bloomington, Illinois. He does not feel the press of the question from the probation officers and others who want to know how to meet the problem. He has one chapter on Attacking the Problem which is not complete. He really helps us to see the gangster as a human being. We need another book to tell us what to do about it.

Whittier House,
Jersey City

NELS ANDERSON

The Community Educates Adults

ADULT EDUCATION, *by Joseph K. Hart, New York. Thomas Y. Crowell Co. 341 pp. Price $2.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

AMONG the flood of books written under the newest name for progressive attitudes toward education is this significant treatise. Adult education for Hart is a matter of the whole complex of social institutions, rather than merely another abstract and intellectual performance. Following Dewey, he finds experience of the individual the educative force and disparages the Thorndike method of inculcating in unsuspecting youth habits that the teacher or a smug community regard as ideal, but leaving the student little or no opportunity to learn how to develop habits for ends of which he himself may be conscious. A scathing criticism of public schools as routine, uninspiring, unprogressive, where few children ever become intelligent in the subjects taught, is followed by a sympathetic criticism of the "new" schools in which the suggestion is made that they might emphasize more the matter that older institutions overemphasize, namely, the necessity in the later life of the student of fitting into an established order.

The more significant ventures in adult education are mentioned and wholesome skepticism expressed on the value of specific measures to complete training left incomplete by the usual provision; since the whole educational system is at fault and since particularly, education in the best sense never is complete. It is wisely argued that to remove the provincial-mindedness of adult America, its animistic prejudices and obsolete customs, will take a long time; and, while it is the job of adult education, techniques in it are a matter of the future. The mind of the age is unequal to modern problems because the mental outlook of men has dragged far in the rear of social changes of profound significance: the coming of the steam engine and with it the upsetting of the social and moral equilibrium of society; the gross exaggeration of the importance of the economic, giving the directors

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of industrial life power they have never been fit to exercise; the urban drift and the centralization tendencies that took away many of the communal educative experiences of the individual and left the community with the false notion that formal schooling had been the one great teaching force. Education, too, has lagged behind social changes, teaching for the most part conservative doctrines consistent with an existing political and social system.

Adult education of the nature of vital, interesting practical and social experience is of fundamental import to democracy. The community educates. Schooling to be educative in the social sense that Hart holds to, must participate in the problems of the community, not so much that is, as the community that is becoming. Hart holds that education is a matter of the whole, not merely a part of one's life, chronologically and socially. It is a product of experience, not a series of stunts performed by ideas unconnected with emotions or things floating around in an academic atmosphere like disembodied spirits at a seance. Finally it will be part of, and the greatest factor in, social democracy if we ever dare try such a thing in the United States.

LEROY E. BOWMAN

Columbia University

Getting Facts on Unemployment

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES: A PLAN FOR THEIR NATIONAL COLLECTION and A HANDBOOK OF METHODS RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT LABOR STATISTICS OF THE AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, *edited by Ralph G. Hurlin, director Department of Statistics, Russell Sage Foundation, and William A. Berridge, associate professor of economics, Brown University. Published by the Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1926. 215 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE importance of this book in the development of social statistics is established by its purpose and the auspices under which it appears. The work had its genesis in the unemployment situation of 1921. Though it was generally appreciated at that time that the problem was acute, the discussion of measures of relief or prevention was hampered because no one knew within a reasonable margin of error what the actual extent of unemployment was. Estimates made by responsible experts ranged from three and a half million to five and a half million.

In connection with President Harding's Conference on Unemployment, in Washington in September, 1921, efforts were made to harmonize these divergent estimates. The consequent analysis of the defects in existing employment statistics and in the methods by which they were compiled led to the appointment of a Committee on Measurement of Employment (later called the Committee on Governmental Labor Statistics) of the American Statistical Association. The Committee, with Mary Van Kleeck as chairman, included persons with practical experience in compiling or using employment statistics. It secured the attendance of experts at its meetings, and enlisted suggestions and criticisms from others.

This book on their deliberations, is the result of the joint thinking of experts. It amounts to a plan for the collection of employment statistics on a nation-wide basis in such manner that they will be made available periodically, promptly and intelligibly.

Part I gives the recommendations in general, with an explanation of the plan and an excellent summary of the history and present status of employment statistics in the United States. This section, with its full description of the sources and character of the data, will prove especially serviceable to students who desire to orient themselves in the whole field. A chapter on the uses of employment statistics points out the double significance of the facts in that they provide a guide for programs of relief, and essential information toward the control of industrial policies so as to lessen the economic waste of irregular employment and in particular to stabilize cyclical fluctuations.

Part II deals in detail with the methods for the collection and tabulation of employment data, the computation of index numbers of employment for earnings, and the publication of the results. Authoritative answers are given to such questions as, From what sources should employment statistics be secured? At what intervals and at what dates? From how many firms must data be secured in order to secure an adequate and representative sample? How may data be secured for industries other than manufacturing? In tabulating, how shall industries be classified? In forming index numbers, how shall relative weights be determined? An appendix gives copies of the forms which are in use in the collection and compiling of employment statistics.

The book will be an indispensable handbook for all who are officially engaged in building up our employment statistics. Social scientists will value it not only for its summarizing of the existing data but also for its emphasis on an often neglected stage of statistical research, i. e., the compiling of adequate and reliable raw data to constitute the foundation without which the most artistically contrived estimates or mathematically elaborated techniques are useless.

CLARA ELIOT

Barnard College

The "Antis" in Medicine

SOCIAL FACTORS IN MEDICAL PROGRESS, *by Bernhard J. Stern. Columbia University Press. 136 pp. Price $2.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

SHOULD WE BE VACCINATED?; *A Survey of the Controversy in Its Historical and Scientific Aspects, by Bernhard J. Stern. Harper. 146 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

MAN the thinker is the most teachable of all organisms. Like other teachable organisms, he lets his early acquisitions obstruct later attempts to put ideas into his head. He uses his thinking powers chiefly to invent reasons for not admitting, or even contemplating, new ideas. These general statements on the nature of man can be confirmed by extended observations upon any representative sample and in respect to any set of ideas.

Dr. Stern has selected for observation various groups found in western Europe and America during several centuries past, in their reactions to ideas in the broad field of "medical progress." The social factors that obstruct new ideas are psychological, cultural and mechanical. On analysis, the psychological factors are the tendency of the individual to identify himself too closely with his beliefs or doctrines, or what Dr. Stern calls the "psychological vested interest" in ideas; the fear of the unknown; the difficulty of reconditioning behavior patterns; the avoidance of pain or the unpleasant; and group and personal loyalties and conflicts. The tendency to rationalize, which Dr. Stern lists as a separate factor, operates apparently to justify all resistance to change regardless of the basic motive.

The cultural factors are economic vested interests; personal or institutional authority; ignorance (or prevailing assumptions, prejudices, etc.); the economic cost of replacing equipment or establishing new procedures; and the conflict of different phases of culture, as religion and science,

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chemistry and surgery, and so on. The mechanical difficulties are the task of diffusing knowledge among those to be influenced, and of modifying institutional activities.

The thesis is supported by material taken from the conflicts in eight distinct episodes in the history of medicine: human dissection; circulation of the blood; percussion; vaccination; prevention of puerperal fever; germ theory of disease; antisepsis; asepsis. The material is well organized and thoroughly documented.

The reader cannot but be impressed by the failure of "education" to liberate men from those mechanisms that make the ignorant and untrained person such a ridiculous and pathetic object when confronted by new ideas. The study is important if it can make a considerable number of us reexamine the sources of our partisanship, whether it be in medical controversy or in political or economic fields. An optimist might also consider the possibility that such an analysis would influence educational practise, not only in medical schools but in general, but for the fact that education is for the most part conducted by adults.

The history of vaccination controversy is elaborated in greater detail in the second of these books, which should be of help to all who come in contact with this or other social maladies of the same class.

American Association for Medical Progress — BENJAMIN C. GRUENBERG

RUN OF THE SHELVES

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

International Affairs

THE NEW BALKANS, *by Hamilton Fish Armstrong, with an introduction by Archibald Cary Coolidge. Harper's. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

THOSE who would know why the Italo-Albanian treaty precipitated a ministerial crisis in Jugoslavia; in what manner the dispute over Bessarabia is related to the Soviet-German treaty of 1926, or what the future of the Little Entente is likely to be, may turn with confidence for enlightenment to Mr. Armstrong's excellent book. The Balkans are still the cauldron of European politics. Treaties of every variety between western powers and Balkan states are now more numerous than ever before. Their general purpose of advancing foreign political and economic influence in southeastern Europe keeps alive "the eternal eastern question—the immediate cause of the world war," of which Professor Coolidge speaks in his introduction. The author believes that the solution of this question rests with the Balkan states themselves which "should steer clear alike from assuming commitments outside the Peninsula, and from allowing foreign interference in dealings with one another." As for the barriers between Balkan states, they will eventually fall "because they are manifestly inexpedient."

THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE, *by James Brown Scott. Oxford University Press. 175 pp. Price $2.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a collection of documents prepared for the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by Dr. Scott. Added to the document and the revolutionary correspondence, are extracts from the writings of Jared Sparks. Dr. Scott has selected and arranged these materials and contributes the foreword.

THE CHINA YEAR BOOK, 1925, *edited by H. G. W. Woodhead. The Tientsin Press Ltd. (Brentano's, N. Y.) Price $15.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

ALL available data, particularly on trade, finance, industrial enterprise, education, Chinese and foreign diplomatic service; summary of political events and military operations in China; Chinese Who's Who. Obviously indispensable to those whose interests are in any way associated with China.

THE YOUTH MOVEMENT IN CHINA, *by Tsi C. Wang. New Republic Press. 245 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

MR. WANG'S review of the spiritual and social forces behind the uprising in China appears at an opportune moment and will help to explain somewhat the extraordinary dynamic force in and behind the Nationalist Army. But its interest is even wider, for the preparation of the book, under the general guidance of Professor Robert E. Park, has taken a number of years. Particularly interesting is Mr. Wang's comparison of the Chinese Renaissance movement with the youth movement in Germany. There are many similarities but also significant differences which he does not fail to bring out. Mr. Wang is now teaching at Ohio State University; and his sound methods and common-sense interpretation may be expected to produce even more important contributions to our knowledge of China and the Chinese in the future.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SOUTH AMERICA, *by Annie S. Peck. Crowell. 489 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey. Revised edition.*

Economics

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE BUSINESS CYCLE, *by Dorothy S. Thomas. Dutton. 217 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS book by Dr. Thomas is an ambitious effort to express social causation in mathematical terms. Dr. Thomas finds that over a period of 60 years the marriage rate, the birth rate and the consumption of alcohol rise with improvement in business conditions. Births do not respond, however, until the second or third year after good times have set in; that is, there is "lag" in the correlation. But in the consumption of alcohol the increase is notable at once and also after a year has elapsed. The correlation with prostitution is not so definite, being sometimes positive and sometimes negative. With a two-year lag, pauperism and the business cycle show a high negative correlation; when one goes up, the other comes down. Likewise there is high negative correlation with crimes against property with violence. It will surprise many to learn that there is little, if any, connection between the business cycle and either the general death rate or infant mortality. But the suicide rate shows an immediate and rapid rise in hard times; the correlation is high even for a lag of two years. It is an interesting fact, discussed by the author, that, while there is no correlation between English emigration and the English business cycle, there is high positive correlation between the American business cycle and English emigration. These correlations help to locate social factors of importance and make it possible to study them in greater detail as guides to social legislation and social work.

The author is thoroughly scientific in her attitude. But very few of Dr. Thomas's coefficients are as many as four times the size of the probable error. That does not altogether invalidate her work, but it raises questions and precludes a ready acceptance of the apparent extent of the causal relation of the business cycle and the various kinds of social data used.

R. CLYDE WHITE

Religion

THE INESCAPABLE CHRIST, *by Walter Russell Bowie. Scribner's. 206 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

A PROMINENT CHURCHMAN speaking to a group of men who were to solicit men of great wealth for funds to complete a great Cathedral, said, "Tell them that religion is the insurance of their prosperity." Mr. Bowie does not look upon the Church as the defender of any status quo, but the one dominant factor in the transformation of the social order. What courts, officers, laws, treaties, leagues, etc., fail to accomplish the Church must do. Christ's message contains the leaven of a new world where the evils are removed. His order is a "new man" and then a "new order." With vividness of imagination, lucidity of statement, mental vigor, clarity of insight and courage Mr. Bowie sets forth the close connection between the teaching of Christ and the realization of a new social day. His book should have a wide reading.

Winfield, Kansas — HAL E. NORTON

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Health

THE STUDENT WHO SMOKES, *by J. Rosslyn Earp. The Antioch Press. 61 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN THIS study of the smoking habits among men students at Antioch College, the author strikes a happy medium between the frigid scientific monograph usually employed to summarize a serious piece of investigation, and the frills and fancies with which scientific fact is often dressed up for introduction to the general public. He writes directly and with good humor for that public, assuming that it is interested and intelligent enough to understand a simple explanation of the statistical method which lies back of his conclusions. According to Dr. Earp's careful researches, smoking was not found to produce any discernible harm to the body or to mental prowess as tested by the I. Q. In his experience, however, it was definitely associated with low scholarship. Inhaling, in particular, was found to correlate with low marks, as was heavy smoking.

Because of the small numbers (less than 500) persons on whom these conclusions are based, Dr. Earp has been at pains to calculate the probable error in each case and to point out the differences which probably are of no statistical significance. He suggests three possible explanations of the low marks: that smoking is likely to be characteristic of the gregarious students as opposed to the naturally scholarly ones; that smoking devitalizes ambition; or that some poison or poisons in the smoke acting upon the central nervous system produce a deterioration of nervous tissue leading directly to a lower mental output. Evidence to support (and to defy) each of these conclusions can be adduced; it is possible that all three have a part in the relation, which Dr. Earp believes causal, between the use of tobacco and low scholarship. M. R.

THE MEANING OF DISEASE, *by William A. White. Williams & Wilkins. 204 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

DISEASE like health is a relative matter. To discover the cause of an illness it is essential to interpret the personality make-up of the patient in terms of "the soul" as well as the body. Any rigid concepts are impossible since life itself is never static. A diagnosis of the state of the patient must include insight into individual dynamics and energy concepts. When the harmonious outflow of energy needed to keep the personality functioning becomes blocked the body expresses the regression in terms of physical symptoms and manifestations of disease. To quote Dr. White, "Disease is only an expression of the relation between stress and strength of material." Therefore it is vital to deal with the subjective state of the individual and his relations to reality. His reactions to it are again reflected in concrete as well as abstract symbols, since not only his actions but the language he uses are means to analyse more clearly his symptoms. When the failure to adapt to reality becomes a losing game the destructive factors involve the emotions; thus continuous "going against the grain" results in sickness. In Dr. White's words, "disease is a failure of adaptations both to conditions without the organism and to conditions within." As an inquiry into the fundamentals of medical philosophy as well as an endeavor to break up old patterns of thought Dr. White's study stands forth as a challenge to the theory and practice of medicine.

HALLE SCHAFFNER

PEDIATRIC NURSING, *by Gladys Sellew, R.N. Saunders. 450 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

MISS SELLEW'S detailed descriptions of all nursing procedures in the care of sick children will be a valuable book for both nurse and doctor. More than that it is an excellent reference book for mothers and others interested primarily in the care of well children. Especially good are the chapters on the hygiene and feeding of young children in which due attention is paid not only to the preparation of food, but to the methods of getting a child to eat. Throughout the attention of the student nurse is constantly drawn to the need of knowing child psychology in the successful nursing of the well or sick child.

EDITH M. LINCOLN, M.D.

SHELL SHOCK AND ITS AFTERMATH, *by Norman Fenton. C. V. Mosby Co. 173 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

SHELL SHOCK is associated in the lay mind with the battlefield. To the medical profession it is a neurosis induced by the horrors of war, but which may not be unrelated to the patient's previous experiences. To care for its shell shocked soldiers the United States government established Base Hospital 117 in La Fauche, France, staffed by medical officers trained in neuro-psychiatry. At this hospital the author, Doctor Fenton, had the opportunity of studying war neuroses at first hand. The first part of the book is taken up with a critical examination of the facts gathered regarding the patients in the hospitals. The victims of shell shock are studied in the light of their mental and physical make-up and their social and economic background. What happened to the shell shocked soldier when he returned home, how he was treated by his neighbors, how he was cared for by the government, and how he became adjusted to civil life, are discussed in the second half of the book. Dr. Salmon in the introduction says: "Doctor Fenton has shown a definite relationship existing between make-up, personal resources and access to treatment and complete rehabilitation that confirms a growing belief in the usefulness of adequate therapy and prophylaxis in psychopathic disorders."

RHEUMATISM, *by Lewellys F. Barker and Norman B. Cole. Appleton. 166 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

HEALTH workers who are alarmed at the rising rate of death from heart disease will find here a discussion of one of the great causes of cardiac troubles. The authors explain in popular style what rheumatism is, why it is a menace, how to recognize it, and what physicians propose as remedies.

DIRECTORY OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE BLIND. *Compiled by Lotta S. Rand. American Foundation for the Blind. 347 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a list of institutions and services for the blind by States and for Canada. Data on the institutions and their scope should prove useful to those who have to deal with the problem of blind or partially blind people.

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY, *by John Lewis Gillin (revised edition). Century. 836 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

Education

CREATIVE SCHOOL CONTROL, *by Philip W. L. Cox. Lippincott. 314 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

HERE IS valuable matter on the theory and practice of the new education, based on the author's own concept and philosophy of the creative type of education plus the techniques that serve for stimulus and control. He emphasizes the importance of the school to give a cross section of life so that for the student it is but a step from participation in the world of the school to the world of the community. To unify the personality, to help it develop harmoniously in ways socially acceptable through a creative life should be the aim of education. "The school itself becomes the way and the light." It must form a cooperative unit of friendly contacts between parents, teachers, and students promoting vital activities that parallel community activities. The techniques and mechanisms for improved class procedures are explained, with an elaborate amount of material on the methods used in establishing creative control through clubs and societies, student publications and school organizations. The book is a detailed, scholarly attempt to treat school problems not as ends in themselves but as a means to make the Plastic Age serve as a training for that new world now in preparation. H. S.

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THE SOCIAL WORK SHOP

Exchange Sick-leave for Vacation

By WENDELL F. JOHNSON

IN conformance to local practice the Social Service Federation of Toledo has granted only two weeks' vacation to members of its staff. In addition to this, each worker is allowed twelve days absence for sickness, each year, without loss of pay. This sick-leave is not cumulative from year to year, and is supposed to apply only in case of actual sickness on the part of the worker herself. In order to apply this policy a daily record of attendance has been kept.

A study of the attendance record revealed the following interesting facts:

1. Excluding vacations and regular leaves of absence, the total of absences, most of which were due to the worker's own illness, aggregated 377½ days.
2. The total possible attendance for the year, that is the total number of worker-days, was 9,175 days. Sick-leave absences, therefore, constituted 4.17% of the total possible attendance.
3. The highest percentage of absence occurred in the winter months. The low point was July, with .7%. From that point the curve was upward, reaching its maximum in February at 7.1%.
4. Each of the 31 workers had at least one day of absence due to illness. Ten of them exceeded the allotted twelve days. The average absence per person was 12.1 days.

Recognizing the fact that the strain on the workers is considerably heavier in the winter than in the summer, and noting the greatest amount of absence due to illness comes in the winter months, it has been decided to try out as an experiment the following plan: One week's vacation will be given during the winter months, in addition to the two weeks' summer vacation, but the allowance for sick-leave will be reduced to one week. In other words, the worker will exchange a week of sick-leave for an extra week of vacation.

In order to provide an incentive to the workers to keep well, there will be added to their two weeks' summer vacation as many extra days as the number of days of sick-leave which they have not used during the preceding twelve months. Therefore, if a worker went through a year without using her sick-leave privilege, she would get four weeks of vacation with pay, one in the winter and three in the summer. If she had used but three days of her sick-leave, she would get a vacation of two and one-half weeks.

The results of the plan will be watched with interest. The Federation wishes to learn whether an extra vacation in the winter time will prevent the frequent winter illnesses, and whether an incentive to keep well will reduce absences due to illness.

New Service for Executives

WITH this issue The Survey inaugurates a new service for social work executives. The Administrator's Guide (p. 345) will be a regular feature of the Midmonthly numbers. The Survey, in its field, hopes to help bring about a close liaison between the social work executive and the manufacturer; to make the executive or purchasing board market-conscious and to inform the manufacturer, on the other hand, of the needs and purchasing power of social work. The Administrator's Guide is the first step. Here the executive will find, increasingly, a list of manufacturers of office equipment, furniture, supplies, paper, printing, publicity service—all the hundreds of items which make for an efficient and smoothly running agency. This list is small, inadequate—but it will become increasingly effective, month by month. The Survey will appreciate your suggestions for improving it.

A Letter That Pulled

CHARLES C. COOPER, director of that hospitable social settlement, Kingsley House of Pittsburgh, says the best kind of fund-raising letter is one which gives a specific human incident. He cites his letter of Christmas 1926 which brought astonishingly good returns.

Here is the letter:

" 'Indiana Way' is unpaved, and does not run anywhere; meandering, it stops here and there as a house gets in its path. There is not much outlook. The ground drops off suddenly into the valley across which the tall houses of Highland Avenue loom in the sky-line. This is the world to the children of Indiana Way.

"Tony lives on Indiana Way. He has just turned eight, and after him come four sisters. It is hard enough for Tony to live on Indiana Way; but harder still, he must constantly 'tend' his four sisters. Tony pulls Teresa by her hand, and Teresa holds on to Lenora, and Lenora drags Angelina, and little Iolanthe brings up the rear. One thinks of his half-forgotten Caesar and the 'impedimenta.'

"Recently Tony found his way to the Big House on the corner. Here were swimming, gym, and friends. Dragging his train of little sisters after him Tony tried out the House. He liked story-acting the best. 'Ah,' he said, 'I like playing shows, and I like to be king. Kings have anything they want.'

" 'The best thing about kings,' he added, glancing with watchful eyes at his charges parked on nearby chairs, 'is that kings don't have no children.'

"Poor little tinsel king! In the realm of make-believe, however, little Tony lives a new life. And soon he will have a Christmas at the Big House, a Christmas he never dreamed of before, even in his make-believe.

"The Big House is the Kingsley House, where Pittsburgh tries to share the fruits of life; and where you people in privileged neighborhoods are doing much to brighten the lives of Tony and his fellows.

"This is the burden of the story of Tony. I am not sure I am putting it just right; often it seems my friends see only 'the poor' where are really our kindred folk—only they live in the by-paths. Do you wish to widen the horizon of many thousands of little ones and their fathers and mothers? May we count on your Christmas contribution?"

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Over My Desk

A Monthly Talk with Executives

By ELWOOD STREET

Director, Community Council of St. Louis

An Automatic Vacation Allowance

The following letter from John Sanderson, general secretary of the Social Welfare League of Rochester, New York, is pertinent on the subject of vacation periods:

"I find your Over My Desk column in The Survey almost as fascinating as Dorothy Dix's. In a recent number (March 15, 1927, page 823) there is a paragraph on vacation allowances, which leads me to suggest the plan which we have had in effect for several years and which strikes me as even better than the one mentioned by you. We allow two and one-half days per month of service for the visiting staff, making a total of thirty days for the year, and of course add to this allowance any legal holidays which may come during the vacation period. This settles, once and for all, the question as to how much vacation a staff member has, for it is understood that the two and one-half days allowance is granted whether or not the person has been with the organization a full year, or whether he remains with the organization after his vacation allowance. In other words, we believe that a person coming to this society from some other organization, needs a summer vacation, and if this were taken in July, an allowance of two and one-half days for six months, or fifteen days, would be granted with salary. Furthermore, anyone leaving us for any reason, is granted his full vacation allowance for the number of months in service since his last vacation."

Should Case Records Be Dictated?

A. E. Howell, secretary of the Family Service Society of Canton, Ohio, recently wrote as follows:

"I can testify to the great value of The Survey's pages on administrative problems. The subjects presented are helpful and practical. I should like to have suggestions as to the best method of dictating case records—whether to a stenographer, to the dictaphone or direct to the typist.

"We have been using the old method of dictating to a stenographer, who in turn transcribes to the case records. Mr. Bixby, former general secretary of the Family Service Society of Akron, told me that his most recent procedure is to have the visitors dictate directly to the typist leaving out the process of taking the material in shorthand.

"Some of our local people have suggested that we install the dictaphone system and the director of the Welfare Department in the Timken Roller Bearing Plant offers the use of their machines in shaving down and renewing the cylinders for re-use."

Our reply follows:

"Neither the method of dictating to a stenographer or of dictating directly to the typist is entirely satisfactory. Dictation to a stenographer is better than dictation direct to a typist because it is faster and because it makes possible correction in dictation which is difficult when the correction has to be made in matter already typed.

"The installation of a dictaphone or ediphone would more than pay for itself in a short time, both in the saving of the time of the stenographer who could do other work while you and your staff members are dictating, and also through making it possible for the executive and the case worker to do their dictation at any time they wish, whether the stenographer is in the office or not.

"The Community Council and Community Fund of St. Louis use the ediphone while the St. Louis Provident Association uses the dictaphone. Both machines are found to be satisfactory.

"When cylinders accumulate beyond the capacity of the dictaphone operator in one of the Provident's ten district offices, they are taken by the messenger to the central office where the records on them are transcribed. Thus the work can flow evenly and smoothly.

"I think that you would find it worth while to try out one or the other of these machines and figure for yourself the saving in time and money."

Telephone Operator Is Publicity

Better Times, the welfare magazine of New York City, has the following pertinent paragraph for application to all social agencies: "If the newspaper is the first important medium of publicity for the social agency then the second in importance is the telephone operator—and some people put her first."

Useful Equipment

The use of the mimeograph and mimeoscope (a device by which drawings may be made on mimeograph stencils), to produce cheap effective enclosures to contributors or prospects in place of expensive booklets and folders, is suggested by Bernard C. Roloff, director of the Illinois Social Hygiene League, 952 North Clark Street, Chicago.

Mr. Roloff gives very attractive samples of the way in which he is carrying out this principle in actual practice. He doubtless would be happy to send samples to those who were minded to go and do likewise.

Facing the Day's Work

The erudite "Little Schoolmaster," whose helpful articles appear in the rear section of Printers' Ink every week, quotes the American Weekly as suggesting that on awakening every morning a salesman should hold a little interview with himself, with special attention to those things which tend to produce dissatisfaction at the end of the day.

Social workers might well follow the same process, adapting to their problems the following counsel given by joint authority of the Little Schoolmaster and the American Weekly:—

"Temptations to loaf that add nothing to your will.

"People to pass up who bring no butter and eggs.

"Those to see who are important, things to find out that are lastingly helpful.

"Traffic, climate, ill health, delays, appointments not kept promptly, will waste enough time without your help; in fact, it is becoming increasingly harder to get through a modern day with profit. When you have gone over the list in your mind, pick out the one most important thing to do and let no one person or thing keep you from doing it."

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

Curtain!

IT is over—the fifty-fourth meeting of the National Conference of Social Work. Mary Ross and T. J. Edmonds tell of it elsewhere in this issue. It was a conference full of warmth and friendliness, made so largely by the excellent organization of the program and the arrangements.

The kindred groups were no longer step-children dining at the side table, but members of the family sharing the turkey with the twelve natural offspring. Registration was begun on Tuesday so that kindred groupers might peek into their programs before the main tent opened on Wednesday. The program was so printed that, as one veteran said, "it was possible for the first time in years to tell what meeting I want to attend." No organized recreation was provided for Saturday afternoon and Sunday; the conscientious social worker didn't have to be gay unless she wanted to. There was dancing after the evening meeting at the headquarters hotel—take it or leave it. There may have been bridge, too; but after hearing of T. J. Edmonds' adventure in Daily Bulletin humor, we doubt it.

ELECTIONS AT DES MOINES

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK:
President—Sherman C. Kingsley, Philadelphia
1st Vice-Pres.—Porter R. Lee, New York
2nd Vice-Pres.—Richard C. Cabot, M.D., Boston
3d Vice-Pres.—Harriet Vittum, Chicago
Executive Committee (new members)—Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, Chicago; Eugene Kinkle Jones, New York; Louise Cottrell, Iowa City, Iowa; Gertrude Vaile, Ames, Iowa; Philip Klein, New York

DIVISION I
Not announced

DIVISION II
Chairman—George W. Kirchwey, New York
Vice-Chairman—John A. Brown, Indianapolis
Secretary—Hastings H. Hart, New York

DIVISION III
Chairman—Bleecker Marquette, Cincinnati
Vice-Chairman—Dr. Roger G. Perkins, Cleveland
Secretary—Edith Foster, Milwaukee

DIVISION IV
Chairman—Dorothy Kahn, Baltimore
Secretary—Francis H. McLean, New York

DIVISION V
Chairman—Dr. John A. Lapp, Chicago
Vice-Chairman—Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York
Secretary—Eleanor Copenhaver, Chicago

DIVISION VII
Chairman—Dr. Lawson G. Lowrey, New York
Vice-Chairman—Dr. Frederick H. Allen, Philadelphia
Secretary—Eleanor Clifton, Canaan, N. Y.

DIVISION VIII
Chairman—William Hodson, New York
Vice-Chairman—C. M. Bookman, Cincinnati
Secretary—Margaret F. Byington, Hartford

DIVISION IX
Chairman—William J. Ellis, Trenton
Vice-Chairman—Stuart A. Queen, Lawrence, Kansas
Secretary—Louise Cottrell, Iowa City, Iowa

DIVISION X
Chairman—Cecelia Razovsky, New York
Vice-Chairman—Mrs. Kenneth Rich, Chicago
Secretary—Florence Cassidy, Bridgeport

DIVISION XI
Chairman—F. Stuart Chapin, Minneapolis
Vice-Chairman—Irene Liggett, Philadelphia
Secretary—Earle E. Eubank, Cincinnati

DIVISION XII
Chairman—Homer W. Borst, Indianapolis
Vice-Chairman—Irene Farnham Conrad, New Orleans
Secretary—Clare M. Tousley, New York

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS:
President—Neva R. Deardorff, New York
1st Vice-Pres.—David C. Adie, Buffalo
2d Vice-Pres.—Linton B. Swift, New York
3d Vice-Pres.—Mary Russell, Memphis
Secretary—Dorothy Kahn, Baltimore
Treasurer—John A. Fitch, New York
Executive Committee: Stanley P. Davies, New York; Joanna C. Colcord, Minneapolis; Harry Lurie, Chicago

NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION:
President—Dr. Charles Platt, Philadelphia (re-elected)
Vice-Pres.—Judge Mary M. Barthleme, Chicago (re-elected)
Board of Directors: Dr. Charles Platt, Philadelphia (re-elected); Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Los Angeles (re-elected); Judge George C. Appell, Westchester County, N. Y.; Judge George L. Day, Hartford; Judge L. V. Day, Omaha; Raymond Moley, New York; Joseph P. Murphy, Newark, N. J.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF HOSPITAL SOCIAL WORKERS:
President—Mrs. Constance Webb, Cleveland
1st Vice-Pres.—Edith Baker, St. Louis
2nd Vice-Pres.—Margaret Brogden, Baltimore
3rd Vice-Pres.—Helen Myrick, Chicago
Secretary—Dorothy Ketcham, Ann Arbor
Treasurer—Janet Schoenfeld, Chicago
Executive Committee: Ida Cannon, Mabel Wilson, Ruth Emerson, Ruth Wadman
Educational Secretary: Kate McMahon, Boston
Executive Secretary: Helen Beckley, 18-20 E. Division Street, Chicago

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERS:
President—Helen L. Myrick, Chicago
Vice-Pres.—Sarah Iviers, New York
Secretary—Kathleen Ormsby, New York
Executive Committee: Grace F. Marcus, New York; Mildred C. Scoville, New York; Cornelia Hopkins, Chicago; Hester Crutcher, New Haven; Marie L. Donohoe, Boston; Mary C. Jarrett, Boston; Maida H. Solomon, Boston

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE:
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Vice-Pres.—I. M. Rubinow, Brooklyn; Alexander M. Dushkin, Chicago; Louis E. Kirstein, Boston
Secretary—Samuel A. Goldsmith, New York
Treasurer—Ferdinand S. Bach, St. Louis

CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SERVICE, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH:
President—Rev. Charles N. Lathrop
1st Vice-Pres.—Rev. R. Cary Montague
2nd Vice-Pres.—Rev. Caleb B. K. Weed
Secretary—Rev. LeRoy Burroughs

COMMISSION ON PUBLICITY METHODS IN SOCIAL WORK:
Chairman—Edwin C. Jones, Chicago
Vice-Chairman—John F. Hall, Omaha
Secretary—Mary Swain Routzahn, New York

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA:
President—Albert H. Stoneman, Detroit
Vice-Pres.—Dr. A. T. Jamison, Greenwood, N. C.
Secretary—Georgia G. Ralph, New York
Treasurer—Alfred E. Whitman, Boston
Executive Committee: Caroline M. Crosby, Minneapolis; Gertrude Dubinsky, Philadelphia; Cheney C. Jones, Boston; Katherine Lenroot, Washington; Charles R. Peck, Boston; Ruth Taylor, Westchester County, N. Y.; C. V. Williams, Chicago.

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2nd Vice-Pres.—Dorothy D. Henry
Secy.-Treas.—Agnes T. Ferriter
Directors—Mary E. Driscoll, Jessie F. Binford, Eva Whiting White, Katharine Bement Davis, Imra Buwalda
Regional Directors—Region I—Emily M. Skilton, Lowell, Mass.; II—Rhoda Milliken, Washington, D. C.; III—Mrs. J. C. Davis, Atlanta; IV—Louise Moyse, Cleveland; V—Bertha M. Harnagel, Des Moines; VI—Inah M. Peterson, Wichita; VII—Martha Randall, Portland, Ore.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (at the annual meeting, Indianapolis, May 23-26):
President—Dr. H. Longstreet Taylor, St. Paul
Honorary Vice-Pres.—The Honorable Calvin Coolidge; Dr. William H. Welch, Baltimore
Vice-Pres.—Dr. Alfred Henry, Indianapolis; Dr. William Charles White, Washington
Secretary—Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, Philadelphia
Treasurer—Henry B. Platt, New York

Owen Lovejoy Comes Back

FRIENDS of Owen R. Lovejoy—and who isn't?—will be delighted to know that he is planning a lecture tour for the coming season. His lectures cover subjects dealing with the youth of today, the schools, woman's place, children.

Mr. Lovejoy is a former president of the National Conference of Social Work and for nineteen years was executive secretary of the National Child Labor Committee. It was under his vigorous leadership that the fight for the Federal Child Labor amendment was carried into every state in the country. His thoroughgoing statesmanship, his humor, his ability as a speaker, have endeared him to Survey readers the country over. There are few public speakers who, at the shank of the evening, can take an audience, which has been highly emotionalized on the League of Nations, and keep the commuters in their seats without a thought of the train schedule.

Winners at Des Moines

THERE WAS an abundance of contest winners at the National Conference of Social Work this year. At a dinner of the Committee of Publicity Methods in Social Work, Tuesday, May 17, announcement was made of the winners in the Short Story Contest conducted by the N. Y. Committee. "Wild West," by Viola Paradise, New York, won first prize of $300. This story has been accepted for publication by Pictorial Review. "The White Elephant Wins," by Anne Roller, Berkeley, won second prize of $150. Miss Roller's story will appear in Survey Graphic for July. "Compensation," by Lucille K. Corbett, Cleveland, won third prize of $50. Honorable mention to "The Magic Basket," by

LITERATURE

CHILD HEALTH IN SMALL COMMUNITIES—Bulletins describing the Commonwealth Fund child health demonstrations—two in small cities, two in rural counties. No. 1, Program and Policies. No. 2, Marion County, Ore. No. 3, Athens, Ga. No. 4. Progress Report. Mailed free on application to Director of Publications, Room 1648, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York.

FOURTEEN IS TOO EARLY: SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF SCHOOL-LEAVING AND CHILD LABOR—by Raymond G. Fuller, published by the National Child Labor Committee, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York City, price 35 cents.

UP-TO-DATE CHILD LABOR PUBLICATIONS—Child Labor Facts, 1927; Selected Bibliography on Child Labor (1920-1927); Children Working in Missouri, 1927. Price 10 cents each. National Child Labor Committee, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY ON PSYCHOLOGY—by Helen G. Estey, Gardner, Mass. 69 pages, $1.00 a copy. Obtained of author at Gardner, Mass.

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Any publications listed here may be had at prices stated (or free if no price is given) by writing direct to the advertiser or by applying to The Administrator's Guide, The Survey, 112 E. 19 St., New York, N. Y.

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Lillian R. Kraemer, Irvington, N. J. The judges of the contest were: Margaret Widdemer, Will Irwin, and Paul U. Kellogg.

Announcement of the winners of the Harmon-Survey Fourth Quarterly Award was made by President Lapp at the evening meeting of the conference, May 17. Details of the announcement, with the names of winners, may be found on the back cover of The Survey of May 15. Julia Alsberg and Frances M. Potter, winners of first and second awards, were honored guests on the platform at the evening session and received the awards in person.

Third in the contests was The Survey's award for the best answers to ten questions relating to the National Conference. The award of $25 in books was won by George S. Wilson, director, Department of Welfare, Washington, D. C.

A.A.C.O. Changes Name

THE American Association for Community Organization voted at the Des Moines meeting to change its name to Association of Community Chests and Councils. The address remains the same, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Travelers Aid Manual

THE FIRST SECTION of the Travelers Aid Manual has recently been published, marking a very definite step in Travelers Aid development. Remaining chapters will be printed in separate sections. The first section is available at 15c, postpaid, and subsequent copies at 10c each. All the chapters will eventually be published in one volume at $1.50.

Miscellaneous

THE BEAUTIFUL NEW BUILDING of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, at 285 Schermerhorn Street, was dedicated on May 12.

THE WASHINGTON STATE CONFERENCE of Social Work will take place in Tacoma, August 15-17, during the time of the annual congress of the American Prison Association. Child welfare is the central theme of the conference program due to the fact that the Federal Children's Bureau, at the request of the State Conference, began in March a study of six representative counties in the state. This study is about half completed, but the preliminary findings will be made available at the conference.

THE SURVEY'S telephone number will be changed on or about June 25 from Stuyvesant 7490 to Algonquin 7490.

DR. NEVA R. DEARDORFF, who prior to the recent gubernatorial election of Pennsylvania was executive secretary of the Children's Commission of that state, has been appointed director of the Research Department, Welfare Council of New York City.

ROBERT C. DEXTER, Ph.D., for the last four years professor of social and political science at Skidmore College, Saratoga, N. Y., and author of Social Adjustment, has been appointed, effective September 1, secretary of the new department of Social Relations of the American Unitarian Association.

JANE M. HOEY, assistant director of the Welfare Council of New York City and a member of Governor Smith's Sub-Commission on Causes, of the New York State Crime Commission, has been awarded the honorary degree of L.L.D. by Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. This is the first time in the history of Holy Cross that it has conferred an honorary degree on a woman.

WILBUR F. MAXWELL, formerly executive secretary of the Harrisburg Community Welfare Association, has been called to Pittsburgh by the Committee of Fifty to organize the Community Chest of Pittsburgh.

PHILIP A. PARSONS, head of the Department of Sociology, University of Oregon, received the degree of L.L.D. at Culver-Stockton College, Missouri, from which he graduated in 1904. Dr. Parsons delivered the baccalaureate address at Culver-Stockton following the National Conference of Social Work.

ELLEN C. POTTER, M.D., director of the Department of Welfare of Pennsylvania under Governor Pinchot, has been elected to the staff of the Department of Institutions and Agencies of New Jersey.

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Elections and Appointments

CAROL BEROLZHEIMER, as finance secretary of the Child Welfare League of America.

PAUL BLISS, formerly publicity director of the Minneapolis Community Fund, as publicity director, St. Louis Community Fund.

LILLIAN BURNS, as recreation director, International Institute, San Francisco.

DOROTHEA CAMPBELL, formerly with the Y.W.C.A., Hartford, as director, Bureau of Public Health Education, W. Va. State Department of Health.

PAUL FRANKLIN, recently with the Bowling Green Neighborhood Association of New York, to the staff of the John Price Jones Co., publicity, New York City.

RUTH LA GANKE, as executive secretary, Travelers Aid Society, Akron.

MRS. IDA H. HALL, as county superintendent of Public Welfare, Carteret Co., N. C.

JOHN F. HALL, formerly executive secretary of the Norfolk Community Fund, as executive secretary of the Omaha Welfare Federation and Community Chest.

BERTHA HANSON, formerly with the Jersey City Home and Hospital, to the staff of the Salvation Army Women's Home, Cleveland.

ENSIGN K. HILLMAN, recently with the Salvation Army Women's Home of Cleveland, to Brooklyn Children's Home and Hospital.

R. H. HORAN, in charge of the newly established publicity department, Dallas Community Council.

REV. WILLIAM R. KING, D.D., recently one of the secretaries of the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., as executive secretary, effective Sept. 1, of the Home Missions Council, succeeding C. E. Vermilya, resigned.

FRANKLIN R. MCKEEVER, recently assistant to executive secretary, Cleveland Associated Charities, as committee secretary, Cleveland Welfare Foundation.

JOHN MELPOLDER, formerly executive secretary of the Springfield (Mass.) Community Welfare Association, as executive secretary, Norfolk Community Fund, succeeding John F. Hall.

FLORENCE MILLER, recently on the staff of the St. Louis Provident Association, as case work supervisor, United Charities, Dallas.

PHILIP S. PLATT, for the last three years an official of the American Child Health Association, as secretary of the Committee on Out-Patient Clinics, the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

RAYMOND T. RICH, recently field secretary of the Foreign Policy Association, as general secretary of the World Peace Foundation, Boston.

CLARA LOUISE ROWE, formerly with the Child Welfare League of America, to the staff of the Child Study Association.

HARRIET SEELEY, as executive secretary, American Red Cross, Aberdeen, Wash.

FRED STEPHENSON, recently superintendent, Springfield (Mass.) Boys' Club, as executive manager, Springfield Community Welfare Association, succeeding John Melpolder.

R. D. STEVENSON, as publicity secretary, Minneapolis Council of Social Agencies and Community Fund, succeeding Paul S. Bliss.

JAMES G. STONE, recently with the National Tuberculosis Association, as director of Health Education, Onondaga Health Association, Syracuse, N. Y.

ESTHER TAYLOR, formerly with Cleveland Associated Charities, to the staff of Social Welfare League of Seattle.

MARGARET WATT, recently on the staff of the St. Louis Provident Association, as executive secretary, Social Service League, Burlington, Ia.

GEORGE D. WHEELER, formerly associate boys' work secretary, Tulsa, Okla., as boys' secretary, Y.M.C.A., Erie.

MRS. MARIE WHITE, formerly with the Washington Children's Home Society, as director of the Northern District, California Children's Aid Society.

J. KENNETH WINTERS, formerly member Tuberculosis Committee, Philadelphia Health Council, as executive secretary, Erie Co. (Pa.) Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

SCHOOL CLEARING HOUSES

(*Continued from page* 333)

study of home conditions, and cooperation between home and school. In San Francisco we have such a school, of fifty, with a weekly clinic, served by a physician, a psychologist, a specialist in the correction of postures, a cook, a nurse and two teachers. The group is now being divided on the basis of mental capacity into three ungraded classes for individual instruction. Mentally subnormal children are not admitted, but are transferred to special classes for such children. These children are selected by mental and physical examination and not by weight. The turnover is forty-seven a year.

At present there is no system for filling this school from the regular schools, such as would be provided by the special health classes suggested above. Undoubtedly the future must see the inauguration of a new health program for children permitting the selection and temporary segregation of the children in every school who are below par physically. In a rational program the placement of a child should be determined by both his mental and physical needs, after careful study and examination.

A CASE-WORK APPROACH TO UNEMPLOYMENT

(*Continued from page* 316)

he was sure that he could not use the men and women sent because in the past such had caused trouble. He listened courteously but without enthusiasm to the new plan and consented to give it a trial. He placed the first applicant, who fortunately proved to be a good worker. Other workers were sent from time to time, at not too frequent intervals. One Saturday morning about six months later he telephoned that he had an emergency order to fill and asked for help. He wanted six girls by Monday morning. On Monday afternoon he telephoned to say the workers were satisfactory and that much time had been saved by the quick response. It was then that we realized that our talk of mutual benefit was not just idle conversation. This personnel director is now an enthusiastic member of one of our district committees and chairman of the sub-committee on publicity.

Confidence on the part of the employers was not inspired immediately, but was built up gradually. To guard against annoyance, it was decided that one person on the staff, the superintendent, should handle all contacts for jobs. As jobs became more and more scarce during the months of November, December and January, the factories that were running rush and regular seasons were listed. The superintendent systematically phoned these factories to learn whether or not they were in need of men. As many as six jobs were obtained in one day.

Net gains, partly immediate but largely potential, may perhaps be summarized in this fashion: The outstanding result of the study is our ability to dovetail the industries as a result of our knowledge of the busy and slack seasons of factories in the district. One factory, for example, closes regularly every year on December 15. A large group of men employed here live on the margin. In the past many of them found it necessary to come to the organization for necessities until the factory re-opened in February. This year, by means of an agreement between the Provident Association and the superintendent of another factory, it will be possible for the latter to place a large number of these men in his factory, which has its busy season during January. Although they will not make their usual wages, they will earn enough to tide them over and will not be dependent upon charity.

We have learned where not to place workers and shall never again use inadequately ventilated and lighted factories, where adolescents stand most of the day over noisy machinery, when within "our borders" there is a factory which has every advantage of cleanliness and protection.

The district committee is calling a meeting of the employers, because they have a right to the information secured through their help, and also because they alone can bring about needed changes, the continuation and the further development of this project, which holds such tremendous possibilities in the close alliance between case work and industry.

Twenty-nine and one-tenth per cent of employable men placed is not a large figure, but a real accomplishment considering that the time was one of unemployment, formerly accepted as unremediable. There is the promise of much better things in the future since the machinery used during this experiment was in the process of construction and therefore clumsy and inadequate. It may not be an idle dream to hope that as our machinery is perfected and the partnership with the employer and employee further developed, an opportunity to work can be given to practically every employable man who comes to us without a job.

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COMMUNICATIONS

Which Way Utopia?

To the Editor: Arthur W. Calhoun either fails to comprehend the purpose of my book, Family Disorganization, or refuses to recognize it, judging from the review published in The Survey of March 15, 1927. Nevertheless, I was very much interested in Mr. Calhoun's comments. It is fascinating to think what social work might become if analyzed from the point of view of an Utopian statesman. Such an analysis would, of course, transcend the facts, but it would be none the less interesting. But such was not my purpose. Instead I attempted to make an objective study of the problem of family disorganization such as would be useful to social workers.

Mr. Calhoun, I suspect, knows what ought to be done or has faith that a final crisis will solve all our perplexing social problems. I, along with many others including the majority of social workers, am more concerned necessarily in the present than in the future. And until Mr. Calhoun, or someone else, gives us a date for the final crisis it will be necessary for social workers to go about treating cases of domestic discord. My book was written in the hope that it would be of service to social workers between now and the revolution.

Furthermore, I am inclined to believe that present conditions were brought about by natural forces and so far as that is true such an analysis as I have attempted to make may be valuable even in the new world on which Mr. Calhoun apparently pins his faith. Nevertheless, perhaps a leader will arise who can tell us how to reverse the "process of urbanization" and restore us to the state of nature where, I take it from Mr. Calhoun's review, the social order will no longer be "pointless."

The point is that Mr. Calhoun has written from an esoteric point of view about which most of us are not enlightened. I should have liked, therefore, to have seen my book reviewed by a social worker who shares with me the same universe of discourse. For after all, Mr. Calhoun's review implies certain presumptions which the rest of us do not share and cannot understand.

Yet when Mr. Calhoun places me in the category of a sociologist lacking "statesmanly attitude" he pays me, unwittingly, the highest of compliments. A "statesmanly attitude" is about as useful to a sociologist or to a social worker, it seems to me, as it is to a physicist or a chemist. It may serve either very well in the drawing-room but in the laboratory it is likely to be an impediment to objective analysis. What is needed in the field of social relations is a multitude of studies confined to what appear to a social revolutionist as the "odds and ends" of social problems. In this way only can sociology expect to become a science rather than a philosophy and social work a technology rather than a creed of reform.

Ernest R. Mowrer

Chicago, Illinois

Coco-Chewing

To the Editor: If I had had any doubts as to the evil of coco-chewing among the Indians of the Peruvian plateau, the doubts would have been dispelled by what I was recently told during my visit to Peru by an American engineer who has been five years in that country. He said that the habit was almost universal among the Indians employed in the mines. Boys begin to chew the leaf when they are twelve or fourteen years of age, and the only Indians who escape the habit are those who come under the influence of the American missions. The latter are invariably the best workers; they are alert and "on the job"; they have the intelligence to get ahead, and it is they who obtain positions of responsibility.

My friend tells me that he made a point of personally investigating the accidents in the mines of the company for which he was working, and that he invariably found in the mouth of the unfortunate victim a wad of coco leaves and vegetable ash—the wad or bolus that the man was sucking when the accident happened. The ash is mixed by the Indian with the coco leaves in order as they tell you "to make the juice flow." Accidents here are much more frequent than in the United States, and they are often the result of a dullness of perception on the part of the workman that with us would seem incredible. The dullness is undoubtedly to be attributed to the demoralization wrought by continued coco chewing. The non-chewers don't get hurt.

Conditions of life are deplorable enough in the uplands of Peru and Bolivia. Many an Indian goes to his work in these high altitudes in the early morning, or it may be in the evening for his night shift, with only a roll of bread to sustain him. He could not do his work without his coco leaves. Without the stimulant they give him, he could not stand the strain, and yet employers will tell you that the amount of cocaine which the Indian miner gets out of the leaves is altogether negligible—it cannot have a deleterious effect upon his system! One remembers that this is exactly the same argument which is made in India, when it is gravely stated that the coolie could not do his work without his opium and then in the same breath the statement is made that the amount taken of the stimulant is so small that it can do no harm.

And so the planters of the Montana of Peru—the district with a lower altitude on the Eastern slopes of the Andes, draining into the Amazon—continue to plant coco and sell it to traders, who in turn take it to the plateau and sell it to the Indians. Many of the mining companies even sell it at their stores, as they sell provisions and clothing, it being treated as a necessity of Indian life. Only a small tax is placed upon its sale, and vast quantities of it are produced. Few persons seem to be aware of its evil aspect. Alcohol—the almost raw alcohol that is drunk by the Indians—is, they say, a greater curse. Perhaps it is, but coco-chewing is a terrible evil none the less. Sooner or later the government must interfere and in some practical way curtail the production of the leaf.

Francis Fisher Kane

Antofogasta, Chile
April 11, 1927

Food for Thought

To the Editor: This afternoon, I read several of Miriam Van Waters' articles in The Survey. As usual, they provided me with food for thought and inspiration. When I get impatient with my youngsters, I bring myself up with a round turn—by thinking of Dr. Van Waters' work. I have on my desk now Dr. Wembridge's Other People's Daughters.

Someday I am going into parent education as well as the solving of adolescent problems. Meanwhile, my boys at school keep me busy studying the best methods of teaching them, of getting the most out of life and then giving in return.

A. Segal

California Military Academy
Palo Alto, California

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF HOSPITAL SOCIAL WORKERS — 20 E. Division St., Chicago, Ill. To serve as an organ of inter-communication among hospital social workers, to maintain and improve standards of social work in hospitals, dispensaries, special clinics or other distinctly medical or psychiatric institutions and to stimulate its intensive and extensive development. Mrs. Charles W. Webb, President, Miss Helen Beckley, Executive Secretary, Miss Kate McMahon, Educational Secretary.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR OLD AGE SECURITY—Aim: To promote through legislation adequate provisions for the dependent aged in the United States. Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, president. A. Epstein, executive secretary. Box 1001, Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania.

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE, INC.—Margaret Sanger, President, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Purpose: To teach the need for birth control to prevent destitution, disease and social deterioration; to amend laws adverse to birth control; to render safe, reliable contraceptive information accessible to all married persons.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics: office of editor, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 101 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To provide a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education, to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER—Dr. George A. Soper, managing director, 25 West 43rd Street, New York. To collect, collate and disseminate information concerning the symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Publications free on request. Annual membership dues, $5.00.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S HOSPITALS (O.S.)—(Organized, 1917)—637 Madison Avenue, New York, Chairman; Esther Lovejoy, M. D., Treasurer; Mathilda K. Wallin, M. D. Conducts hospitals and food stations for refugees in Greece, and medical centers in Macedonia and Western Thrace. Continuing assistance to medical work in France, Serbia, Russia and Japan.

ASSOCIATED GUIDANCE BUREAU, INC.—16 East 53rd Street, New York, Telephone: Plaza 9512. A non-sectarian, non-philanthropic child guidance bureau, employing highest social work standards. Supplies, trains, and supervises carefully selected governesses, tutors, companions, and play leaders. Conducts psychiatric nurses registry. For information address Jess Perlman, Director.

THE BOY CONSERVATION BUREAU—90 West Broadway. Suggests all-the-year-round Home Schools for needy boys. Tel. Walker 0313. E. W. Watkins, Exec. Sec'y.

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE OF AMERICA, Inc.—730 Fifth Avenue, New York. To secure home life for normal dependent children in preference to institutions; to secure Mothers Allowance laws in states having none; to urge adequate appropriations for home aid; to promote proper laws affecting adoption, boarding out and placing out of dependent children; to aid in the enforcement of these laws. States Council of Committee comprises volunteer representatives in practically every state. Sophie Irene Loeb, President; Governor Alfred E. Smith, Honorary President; Margaret Woodrow Wilson, First Vice-President; Edward Fisher Brown, Executive Secretary.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director. 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phases of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE, INCORPORATED—Dobbs-Ferry-on-Hudson, New York. A national, non-sectarian training school scientifically equipped for the study, education and development of problem boys and girls, on commitment and by private arrangement—ages 7 to 16. Supported largely by voluntary contributions. For further information address Leon C. Faulkner, Managing Director.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—105 East 22d St., New York. Florence E. Quinlan, Executive Secretary. Composed of 23 Protestant national women's mission boards of the United States and Canada. Purpose: To unify effort by consultation and cooperaton in action.

Work among Farm and Cannery Migrants, Summer service for college students, Laura H. Parker, Executive Supervisor.
Religious Work Directors in Government Indian Schools.
Bureau of Reference for Migrating People, follow-up of New Americans.

EYE SIGHT CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF AMERICA — L. W. Wallace, President; Guy A. Henry, General-Director. Times Bldg., New York. Conducts a national educational campaign to promote eye hygiene. Urges correction of eye defects, protection against hazards, proper lighting. Comprehensive publications—lantern slides—lecture material. Cooperation of social agencies invited.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Constituted by 28 Protestant communions. Rev. C. S. Macfarland and Rev. S. M. Cavert, Gen. Sec'a; 105 E. 22nd St., N. Y. C.

Atmosphere

EDWARD T. DEVINE was told once by a Community Chest executive that local financial support had about reached the saturation point.

"But," replied Mr. Devine, "a saturation point depends on the density of the atmosphere. If you improve the atmosphere of social understanding you have postponed the saturation point."

The purpose of the organizations listed here is to increase the density of the atmosphere in which social work exists.

You who read this can help.

Will you, before September first—at home, on vacation, wherever you are—improve the social atmosphere by getting one layman interested in social work? Or two? Or three?

These organizations offer a wide variety of subjects with which to catch a layman's interest. Study the list with the laymen in mind whom you consider good prospects. The Survey, too, stands ready to back you up with sample copies and a special subscription rate.

Dept. of Research and Education, Rev. F. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
Commissions: Church and Social Service, Rev. W. M. Tippy, Sec'y; International Justice and Goodwill: Rev. S. L. Gulick, Sec'y; Church and Race Relations: Dr. G. E. Haynes, Sec'y.

GIRLS FRIENDLY SOCIETY IN AMERICA—15 East 40th Street, New York. Girls and women working together to uphold Christian standards of daily living in the home, in the business world, and in the community. Numbers nearly 60,000, with branches in 44 states.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE—Trains Negro and Indian youth for community service. Advanced courses: agriculture, builders, business, home-economics, normal. Publishes "Southern Workman" and free material on Negro problems. J. E. Gregg, principal.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF PREVENTING DELINQUENCY—Graham Romeyn Taylor, executive director, 50 East 42nd Street, New York. To promote the adoption of sound methods in this field, with particular reference to psychiatric clinics, visiting teacher work, and training for these and similar services; to conduct related studies, education and publication; and to interpret the work of the Commonwealth Fund Program for the Prevention of Delinquency.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Mabel Cratty, general secretary, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries to cover work in the United States in 1,034 local Y. W. C. A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, Colored and younger girls. It has 159 American secretaries at work in 49 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Wiley H. Swift, acting general secretary, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. To improve child labor legislation; to conduct investigation in local communities; to advise on administration; to furnish information. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication, "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC. (est. 1912, incorp. 1914), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (tel. Chelsea 8774). Promotes as its chief object the building of character in the children of America through the harmonious development of their bodies, minds, and spirits. Its method is, in cooperation with other organizations, to originate and disseminate educational material in the form of posters, books, bulletins, charts, slides, and insignia. Through its "Knighthood of Youth" it provides homes, schools and church schools with a method of character training through actual practice. Officers: Dr. John H. Finley, Pres.; Charles F. Powlison, Gen. Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical director; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feebleminded-ness, epilepsy, inebriety, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly. $.50 a year.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, managing director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, associate director; Dr. B. Franklin Royer, medical director, and Miss Eleanor P. Brown, secretary; 370 Seventh Ave., New York. Objects: To furnish information, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, personal service for local organizations and legislation, publish literature of movement—samples free, quantities at cost. Includes New York State Committee.

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HARMON-SURVEY AWARDS FOR 1926

MADE BY THE HARMON FOUNDATION THROUGH SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

I. To ETHEL RICHARDSON, of Los Angeles, California, $1,000 and medal for her work in adult education as assistant state superintendent of public instruction.

To the individual who, in the opinion of the jury, has been responsible during the calendar year 1926, for the creation, introduction, or development of a distinctive contribution to the social, civic or industrial welfare.

CALIFORNIA is carrying forward the largest scale project in adult education on this side of the Atlantic, a challenge and model for the other states in the Union. A great number of men and women have collaborated in the adventure of it, but there is general agreement that Ethel Richardson, assistant state superintendent of public instruction, has been not only the executive in charge but the animating genius of the whole undertaking.

California got its inspiration from the early work of the social settlements in dealing with immigrants, but has been the first commonwealth to apply their technique in a statewide program as part of the public school system. It has turned "Americanization" from a word into a reality. As sensitive to the heritage of the immigrant as to the contribution of America. The home teachers have reached the Spanish speaking cotton growers of the Imperial Valley and orange pickers in La Habra, Japanese on the Ventura ranches and Portuguese dairymen up and down the San Joaquim. They have dealt with German housewives in the Lodi; and Italian sardine fishermen at Monterey, with men and women of all races and vocations and localities.

1926 marked the definite expansion of the department of immigrant education to cover the whole field of adult education. This stage was entered upon at the conclusion of ten years experience under the Home Teacher Act of 1915, and succeeding statutes. 1925-26 was the first year in which every city in California with a foreign born population, large enough to operate under a city superintendent of schools, undertook immigrant education. In 23 cities trained supervisors were in charge. In addition 115 union high school districts were carrying on education for foreign born adults, a total of 1,148 classes. The official figures gave a total enrolment of 44,000 people. The 1926-27 report will show 50,000 people enrolled, native and foreign-born, and an expenditure of half a million dollars. The practical methods employed and the colorful experience were described in a special issue of Survey Graphic for June, 1926.

The Jury: JULIAN W. MACK, chairman, judge, U. S. Circuit Court, New York; MISS JANE ADDAMS, head worker of Hull House, Chicago; WILL W. ALEXANDER, director of the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation, Atlanta; MRS. MARY S. GIBSON, from 1913 to 1923 educational commissioner, California State Housing and Immigration Commission, Los Angeles; REV. J. A. RYAN, director of National Catholic Welfare Council, Washington, D. C.

II. To WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, $500 and medal for his article, From Main Street to Wall Street, in the Atlantic Monthly of January, 1926.

To C.-E. A. WINSLOW, of New Haven, Connecticut, honorable mention and medal for his article, Public Health at the Crossroads, in the American Journal of Public Health of November, 1926.

To the author of the article, appearing in 1926 in any American periodical or newspaper which, in the opinion of the jury, makes the most distinctive contribution of the year to social or industrial welfare in the United States.

PERHAPS no article written by a college professor of economics and published in a literary journal has ever had so quick and so profound a repercussion. Within a week after publication, letters had poured into the Atlantic's offices and the newspapers of the country had taken up the argument. Within a month the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange had taken steps to remedy the situation.

From his chair at Harvard, Professor Ripley had pointed out the divorce of management from ownership in industrial and public utility corporations, through holding companies and the issuing to insiders of shares of common stock which carried the entire control. He pointed out the results, financial, social and in the lives of employes of such a break with the traditional American practice of tying responsibility to investment. "Veritably," he said, "the institution of private property, underlying our whole civilization, is threatened at the root unless we take heed."

The Jury: SAMUEL MCCUNE LINDSAY, chairman, professor social legislation, Columbia University; WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, editor, Emporia Gazette; JOHN A. FITCH, member of faculty, New York School of Social Work; VERNON KELLOGG, chairman, Division of Educational Relations, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.; CHESTER H. ROWELL, former editor and publisher, Fresno Republican.

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